

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1628.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1859.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.
The LECTURES to the Classes in this Faculty will be RE-SUMED on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1859. Such a Division of the Subjects is made in most Cases, enables Students to enter advantageously at this part of the Course.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.
THOMAS L. DONALDSON, Ph.D. M.I.R.A.,
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
University College, London, December 28th, 1858.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION in the College and Junior School, applicable to the Examinations of Her Majesty's Civil Service, the Civil Service of India, Admission to the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, Admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Commission in the Army, and for Admission to the Staff College at Sandhurst. A special Prospectus of these Courses, compared with the requirements under the above-named Examinations, together with Copies of the most recent Regulations for the respective Examinations, may be had on application at the College. The Faculty of Arts of the College will be RE-OPEN on Tuesday, the 11th January. The Junior School on Tuesday, the 15th January.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
4th January, 1859.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The New

REGULATIONS relating to MATRICULATION and DEGREES in ARTS, having now received the sanction of Her Majesty's Privy Council, will come into immediate operation. Copies of them, with a Notification relating to PROVINCIAL EXAMINATIONS, may be had on application to the Registrar.

By order of the Registrar,
W. B. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar.
Burlington House, Jan. 3, 1859.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

JUNIOR SCHOOL, under the Government of the Council of the College.

HEAD-MASTER—T. HEWITT KEY, M.A.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN for New Pupils on TUESDAY, the 15th January, 1859, at a Quarter-past Nine; for former Pupils, on Wednesday the 19th, at a Quarter-past Nine, at which time all the Boys must appear in their places without fail. The Hours of Attendance are from a Quarter-past Nine to Three-Quarter-past Three. The Afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted to Drawing. Fee for the Term, 6s. The Subjects taught are Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages. Ancient and English History; Geography, Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; The Elements of Mathematics; Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Social Economy; Drawing; and for extra Fees, Dancing, Gymnastics, and Fencing.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary.
December 30, 1858.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Under

the Sanction of the Council and Committee of Education.—
Mrs. BOVELL RECEIVES Pupils of the College as BOARDERS in her House, 34, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, W. Particulars may be had on application.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the GENERAL EXAMINATIONS for the DEGREE of DOCTOR OF MEDICINE this year will commence on Monday, the 2nd of May, and Monday, the 17th of October. Candidates can only be admitted to examination at other periods by a special grace of the Senatus Academicus. Forwards of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, and Dublin, of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and Licentiates of the London Apothecaries' Company, and the Secretary for Registration. A Candidate is required to communicate by letter with Dr. DAY, the Professor of Medicine, fourteen days before the period of Examination, and to present himself at the Secretary for Registration on or before Saturday, the 30th of April, and Saturday, the 13th of October.

By order of the Senatus Academicus,
St. Andrews, 1st January, 1859.
JAMES McBEAN, A.M., Secretary.

GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The First

ORDINARY MEETING of the Association WILL BE HELD on TUESDAY, the 11th of January, 1859, in the Library of St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, at seven o'clock in the evening. The President, Mr. H. M. J. de la Beche, will be the Secretary for Registration. President, when those interested in the subject, whether Members or not, are invited to attend.

J. E. WAKEFIELD, Hon. Sec.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.

All the Wards are now open.—Additional FUNDS are earnestly SOLICITED.
A large number of Out-Patients are daily seen by the Physicians.
PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.
HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

CANCER HOSPITAL.—Founded 1851.

Treasurer—W. L. FARRER, Esq., 46, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
Bankers—Messrs. COUSINS & Co. Strand.
The expenses are heavy.—Pecuniary aid is earnestly solicited.
Secretary's Office, 107, Piccadilly.
W. J. COCKERILL, Sec.

THE LATE ADMIRAL LORD LYONS.—

A STATUETTE BUST, modelled by EVAN ORMER, Seal and Gem Engraver to Her Majesty, Modelling, 38, St. James's Street, Pall Mall, where the Bust can be seen, and a strictly limited number of Subscriptions received.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS!—Owing to

the present difficulties of the Typographic Art, but very few individuals can avail themselves of this inestimable privilege of communicating with their Fellow Men by means of Letter-press Printing. MAJOR BENJAMIN, will, on MONDAY NEXT, January 10th, 1859, at 8 o'clock in the Evening, at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, Long Acre, deliver a LECTURE on the USUAL PROCEEDINGS OF PRINTING, and explain the means invented by him, which enable any man to set up Writings in Type for the Press, without the hitherto unavoidable necessity of having recourse to Professional Compositors.—ADMISSION FREE.

CAUTION—LORD BYRON'S WORKS.

MR. MURRAY begs to call the attention of Booksellers, News Agents, &c., to the following statement, which appears in consequence of his having refrained from taking legal proceedings against Mr. Henry Lea.

"The announcement by me of the publication of a Complete Edition of Byron's Works Illustrated, was founded on a mistake, as I find that owing to the Copyright held by Mr. Murray in a portion of those works, he alone can publish a complete Edition. My announced Publication will therefore be a New Edition of the Illustrated Byron, comprising only those Works of Lord Byron in which no Copyright exists.
"London: Henry Lea, 22, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row."

On JAN. 21st will be published, to be continued Monthly, and completed in Nine Parts, 8vo. price 12s. each.

MURRAY'S EDITION FOR THE PEOPLE, OF LORD BYRON'S COMPLETE WORKS, illustrated with Portrait and Steel Engravings by STOTHARD, PHILLIPS, WESTALL, CONBOULD, &c.

The FIRST PART will contain
CHILDE HAROLD and THE GIAOUR.

The Athenæum, May, 1858.

"Eight years have yet to run before the Copyright of the whole of Byron's Poems expires, and those who now buy an Edition of Byron's Works published without the sanction of Mr. Murray, BUY AN IMPERFECT BOOK."

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

NOW IN COURSE OF ORAL DELIVERY.

MR. WILLIAM KIDD'S LECTURES.

"Mr. Kidd has just been giving another of his gossiping lectures at Carshallton. The subject chosen was, 'Old Heads for Young Shoulders,' and his delivery, rapid though clear and distinct, occupied two full hours. If we say that it contained an enormous amount of most excellent advice on nearly every subject of social and domestic interest, we shall speak but the truth. A most genial and agreeable lecturer is Mr. Kidd. Whatever he says, is well said. He does difficult things easily, good things gracefully, great things naturally, and all with the most perfect simplicity and good-nature."—*Crofton Chronicle*.

Terms, &c., sent free.—*Hammersmith*, Jan. 8.

MR. JOHN BENNETT ON THE WATCH.—

Mr. JOHN BENNETT, F.R.A.S., Member of the National Academy of Paris, will LECTURE on the WATCH, WHAT TO MAKE AND HOW TO MAKE IT—

Jan. 4, Hackney	Jan. 25, Ipswich
5, Carshallton	27, Bristol
11, Windsor	Feb. 1, Slough
12, Woburn	5, Ball's Pond
17, Horsham	12, Wolverton
18, Dorking	17, Agar-town
24, Stowmarket	

The Lecture will be illustrated by a great variety of Models and Diagrams, and specimens of Clocks and Watches. Syllabuses can be had at the Watch Manufactory, 65, Cheapside.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

GENTLEMEN intending to PROCEED to the EXAMINATION for B.A. under the NEW REGULATIONS are informed that a CLASS WILL MEET on the 16th inst. for the purpose of READING the required SUBJECTS. The Class will be instructed by W. N. ATKINSON, B.A., and ERNEST ADAMS, Univ. Coll. Lond.

For further particulars, apply by letter, or personally between 5 and 6 P.M., to Mr. W. ATKINSON, 25, Oakley-square, N.W.

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHIC

ASSOCIATION.—THE EXHIBITION OF FOREIGN AND ENGLISH PHOTOGRAPHY IS OPEN daily, at 5, 5, 5, PAUL MALL EAST, from 9 till dusk; and on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings from 7 till 10.—Admission free to Subscribers to choose their subjects; to the Public One Shilling. Tickets, Half-a-Crown. Catalogue, Sixpence. Illustrated Catalogue, 2s. Subscribers, Five Shillings; Non-subscribers, Seven Shillings and Sixpence.

ROBERT HESKETH, Hon. Sec., 55, Wimpole-street, W.

TWICKENHAM HOUSE.—DR. DIAMOND

(for nine years Superintendent to the Female Department of the Surrey County Asylum) has arranged the above commodious residence, with its extensive grounds, for the reception of Ladies mentally afflicted, who will be under his immediate Superintendence, and reside with his Family.—For terms, &c. apply to Dr. DIAMOND, Twickenham House, S.W.

Trains constantly pass to and from London, the residence being about five minutes' walk from the Station.

SOHO-SQUARE BAZAAR.—GOVERNESSES,

COMPANIONS, HEAD MATRONS, TUTORS, SCHOOLS, SUPERIOR SCHOOL TEACHERS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

PUPILS introduced.—TUL REGISTRY is now a very enlarged scale, with distinct reference to religious qualifications. In charge of a Lady of much experience.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34,

SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TUTORS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

H. HERING'S PHOTOGRAPHIC

ESTABLISHMENT, 137, REGENT-STREET.—Portraits taken on quite a new and improved principle, whereby a permanent, true, and pleasing likeness is insured; also tinted or coloured in the highest style of Miniature Painting by the best Artists of the Day, on paper or ivory, in water or oil colour. From its long-existing artistic pre-eminence, this Establishment offers unique advantages to the Nobility and Gentry who are desirous of having Portraits taken, or Oil or Water-coloured Paintings introduced, and a great variety of Photographic Specimens of Copies from Thorburn, Ross, Richmond, Eddis, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and others, may be seen at his Gallery, 137, Regent-street.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A Lady wishes

for a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a Gentleman's Family after the Christmas holidays. She is a member of the Church of England, and is thoroughly competent to instruct in the usual branches of a sound English education, with French and Music. She can offer the most satisfactory references as to competency and respectability. Children under 15 years of age preferred.—Address, stating salary and all particulars, to M. A., Mr. Bumpus, 189, Oxford-street, London.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—A Young Lady

wishes to obtain a MORNING ENGAGEMENT in the vicinity of Hackney or Islington. She instructs in English, French, Music, and Drawing.—Address W. W., Post-office, Ball's Pond-road, Islington, N.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND ARMY.—A

Beneficed Clergyman, resident in Wiltshire, and Scholar of his College well versed in Modern Languages and Literature, RECEIVES FOUR PUPILS. Terms, 120 Guineas per annum. For Testimonials, address the Rev. A. M., care of Mr. Nutt, Foreign Bookeller, 270, Strand.

LADIES' COLLEGE, THE WOODLANDS,

Union-road, Clapham Rise.
On Saturday, January 10th, the CLASSES will be formed for French, German, Italian, History, Mathematics, English Literature, Drawing, Singing, Music, &c.
On Friday, January 21st, at 12 o'clock, Signor BIAGGI will deliver a LECTURE, 'On the Life and Works of Michelangelo Buonarroti, and on the Fine Arts in Italy before his time.' The Lectures on Natural History, Chemistry, and English History will be resumed Monday 24th, Thursday 27th, and Friday 30th.
Young Ladies are received as Boarders.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, 67 and 68,

Harley-street, W. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853 for the General Education of Ladies, and for Granting Certificates of Knowledge.

Principal—The Very Rev. the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

Lady Resident—MISS PARRY.

The COLLEGE and the PREPARATORY CLASS will RE-OPEN for the Lent Term on MONDAY, January 24th. Pupils are received as Boarders within the College by Mrs. Williams. Prospectuses may be obtained on application at the College; or by letter to Mrs. Williams. E. H. FLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—An

ASSISTANT MASTER (a Graduate of one of the Universities) is required to take charge of one of the Lower Classes in Classics, Mathematics, &c., on FEBRUARY 1, 1859. Salary 150l. per annum.—Applications to be made immediately to the Rev. A. BARRY, 27, King's-road, Brighton.

LEWISHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Lewisham

ham Hill, Blackheath.—Head Master, Rev. GEORGE F. LACEY, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge. This school supplies a sound Classical, Mathematical, and English education. Pupils are prepared for the Universities, the learned Professions, the Civil Service, and Middle-Class Examinations; and for Civil Engineering. The number of Boarders is limited to 25. The school premises have been lately put by the Trustees into a state of complete repair. The situation of the School-house, close to Blackheath, is peculiarly healthy, and trains on the North-Kent line reach the Lewisham Station, which is very near to the School, in a quarter of an hour from London-bridge.—For Prospectus of terms for boarders and day pupils apply to the Head Master.

SUPERIOR EDUCATION for the Daughters

of GENTLEMEN.—A Lady of Experience RECEIVES a LIMITED NUMBER of FUTURE Pupils, who are prepared to attend for Accomplishments, Foreign Languages, and the higher branches of English Literature.—For terms apply, by letter or personally, to Kensington Park-gardens, W.

MATRICULATION, 1859.—Mr. E. PROUT,

B.A., and, PREPARES GENTLEMEN for MATRICULATION at the LONDON UNIVERSITY. Two of his Pupils were successful at the last Examination. Hours from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. Terms: Twenty Guineas per Annum.—Address Cranbrook House, Lower Clapton, N.E. Classes commence on the 24th inst.

TO PARENTS.—The Head Master of POK-

LINGTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL invites attention to this ancient and first-class School. Prospectuses can be had at the Office of the Oxford, Cambridge, and Middle-Class Register, 129, Piccadilly. Last Number of the Register contained a Biography of the Head Master, with the history and present position of the School, and can be seen at 129, Piccadilly.

READING, BERKS.—RICHMOND HOUSE

SCHOOL.—Mr. JOHN WHITE, Principal of the above-named School, prepares Pupils for Professions, Business, the Public Schools, and the Oxford Middle-Class Examinations. A Prospectus will be sent free on application.

SCHOOL WILL RE-COMMENCE on MONDAY, Jan. 24th.

MILITARY, NAVAL, CIVIL SERVICE,

AND UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—A Clergyman, M.A., Camb., with the highest references, residing at St. John's Wood, undertakes Tuition on moderate terms. The most considerable board of reference.—Address A. B. C., care of Mr. C. Baker, 2, n, Harrington-gardens, W.

TO PROPRIETORS OF SCHOOLS.—A

PROFESSIONAL TEACHER, native of Hanover, of long experience in England and on the Continent, offers his SERVICES for GERMAN and FRENCH TEACHING, and is glad to take the entire management of a School. Testimonials and references of the highest class.—Address LANSAN, 10, Camberwell-green, S.

RUGBY.—An old Rugby, Head

of his Year, Senior Optime and First-classman, Trinity College, Cambridge, PREPARES A FEW PUPILS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, especially Rugby, in which School Educational Works have for some years been extensive. His rooms are commodious, and his private life is a quiet and healthy part of the country. The terms are very moderate. Address H. M., Mr. C. Mitchell's Newspaper Press, 10, Old Bailey, Court, Fleet-street, E.C.

NEWSPAPER

AT 44, GREAT ORMOND-STREET.
THE WEST-CENTRAL COLLEGIATE
 SCHOOL RE-OPENS on the 13th of JANUARY for the
 LENT TERM.
 Parents who wish their Daughters to attend are informed that
 Miss Worth, the Lady Superintendent, will be at the School-
 room, from 10 to 12, on the 11th instant.
 Prospectuses may at all times be obtained from Mr. J. F. SHAW,
 Treasurer to the School, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.
 E. TAYLOR, Honorary Secretary.

THE REV. A. LÖWY gives LESSONS in
 GERMAN, on a System by which a proficiency in CON-
 VERBATION and LITERATURE may be rapidly gained. Mr.
 Löwy also teaches ANGLO-SAXON (through the medium of Ger-
 man or English), and prepares University Students for their
 Examinations in Hebrew and other SEMITIC Languages.—For
 further particulars apply at Mr. NUTT's, Foreign Bookseller, 270,
 Strand, or at Mr. Löwy's residence, —5, SOUTHAMPTON-STREET,
 FITZROY-SQUARE, W.

LANGUAGES.—German, French, Italian,
 Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch TAUGHT, through the
 medium of English or French, grammatically, and by conversa-
 tion. Translations done, &c. Families and
 French and German Classes at 12a, the Pavilion, or at his house.
 LITTAUER, 10, John-street, Adelphi.

**DR. KINKEL'S LECTURES at CAMBER-
 WELL, in GERMAN, 'ON THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT
 ART.'—Third Lecture, 'NINEVEH,' on THURSDAY, the 13th,
 at 8 o'clock.—Tickets for the six remaining Lectures, 15s, 31st
 Evening, 3s. Apply to Mr. HENRIKSEN, Camberwell Hall, Green-
 lane.**

The Lecturer 'ON MEDIEVAL and MODERN ART,' for
 Ladies, in English, will recommence at Dr. KINKEL'S HOUSE,
 6, Eastbourne-terrace, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, January 13,
 at half-past 8 o'clock.—For particulars, apply, by letter, to Dr.
 KINKEL.

GERMAN, FRENCH, DUTCH.—Dr. Köster,
 Assistant Examiner, Civil Service Commission, late Tutor
 to H.R.H. the Prince of Orange, follows a plan insuring rapid
 and solid progress in Speaking and Writing these Languages.—
 Christian Association, 185, Aldersgate-street, and 182, Southampton-
 street, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.

FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN.—9, OLD BOND-
 STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHEL, Author of 'First German
 Reading-Book,' (dedicated by special permission, to Her Grace
 the Duchess of Sutherland, &c., M. Philolog. Soc. Prof. Education,
 TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alterna-
 tely, on the same term, at the Pupils, or at his house.
 Each language spoken, in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select
 separate CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation in
 languages for necessary and ordinary purposes, of Life, the Uni-
 versities, Army, and Civil Service Examinations.

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 near London.
 Principal—Mr. C. P. TASON, B.A. Fellow of University
 College, London.

The object of the system pursued at the above-named School is
 to furnish a thoroughly EFFICIENT EDUCATION, based upon
 moral and religious principles, and adapted, with the requisite
 modifications, to prepare Youth for the Universities, or for the
 Liberal Professions, for the Examinations connected with the
 Civil and Military Services, or for Commercial Pursuits. Particu-
 lar attention is paid to Modern Languages and to Natural Science.

For some indication of the success with which these objects are
 realised attention is invited to the results of the late Oxford
 School Examinations, further particulars respecting which will
 be furnished, if desired.

There is a separate PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT for
 JUNIOR PUPILS, who are kept quite distinct from those of the
 Upper School.

THE PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on THURSDAY, the 27th
 instant.
 Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Principal,
 or to Messrs. RELFE BROTHERS, School Booksellers, 150, Alders-
 gate-street, London.

**BRISTOL and WEST of ENGLAND ART-
 UNION** of 1859, in connexion with the Bristol Academy for
 the Promotion of the Fine Arts.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT,
 (Patron of the Bristol Fine Arts Academy.)

President—His Grace the DUKE of BEAUFORT.

Vice-Presidents—The Most Hon. the Marquess of Eglar, Longest,
 Wilts; the Right Hon. the Earl Duple, Gloucestershire; the
 Right Hon. Lord Dwyer, Carmarthen; the Right Hon. Lord
 Wyvian, Cornwall; Sir Peregrine F. Acland, Bart., Somerset;
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 Leigh Court; H. A. Bruce, Esq., M.P., Duffryn, Aberdare;
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 F.R.S., Blaize Castle; Dr. Falconer, Mayor of Bristol; J. H.
 Markland, Esq., F.R.S., &c.; Bath; Charles Maud, Esq., Bath;
 T. Gambier Parry, Esq., Highnam Court, Gloucester; and a
 numerous Committee of Management.

The WEST of ENGLAND ART-UNION was established to aid in
 supplying the growing wants of the community for Works of Art,
 and by distributing amongst the Members good and meritorious
 productions only, to improve and elevate the public taste; and by
 thus extending the knowledge and love of the Fine Arts to afford
 increased encouragement to their Professors in this country. With
 these objects in view, the Committee have adopted the following
 plan, to which they earnestly solicit attention:—

1. The whole amount of Subscriptions (after deducting the
 necessary expenses) is devoted to the purchase of Paintings, Draw-
 ings, Engravings, Sculptures, and other Modern Works of the
 highest merit, from the various Exhibitions—London and Pro-
 vincial—as well as from the works of Artists whose names will be
 a guarantee for the excellence of their productions; and at the
 Annual General Meeting (of which due notice will be given by
 Advertisement), the right of priority to choose from the whole of
 these Works of Art will be determined by ballot, after which the
 same will be publicly seen at the Annual Exhibition of the Bristol Aca-
 demy for the Promotion of the Fine Arts.

2. A Subscription giving the right to constitute Membership for
 the current year, and entitles each Member to One Chance in the
 distribution of the Paintings and other Prizes.

3. In addition to the above, each Member will be presented with a valuable Painting or
 other Work of Art, each Member will be presented with a Copy of
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THE SHEPHERD'S BIBLE,
 from the well-known Painting by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.,
 Engraved by Thomas Landseer, Esq., and printed exclusively for
 this Association.

London Subscriptions may be paid to Messrs. H. GRAYES & Co.,
 6, Pall Mall.

N.B.—Lists of Prize Pictures already purchased will be pub-
 lished immediately.

THOMAS TODD WALTON, Esq., Hon. Sec.,
 Art-Union Office, Bristol.

**TO THE PRINCIPALS OF COLLEGES and
 SCHOOLS in and near LONDON.**—AN ANALYTICAL
 CHEMIST, being disengaged of his hours in the week, would be
 happy to make arrangements to GIVE a COURSE of LECTURES
 on CHEMISTRY.—Address A. B., care of Mr. G. Stockley, 95,
 Drury-lane, London.

CHEMICAL PUPIL.—A Lecturer on Che-
 mistry at one of the London Hospitals has a VACANCY for a
 LABORATORY PUPIL, who would have the opportunity of
 acquiring a thorough knowledge of Theoretical and Practical
 Chemistry, both in the Laboratory and in the Lecture Room.
 Fee, including use of apparatus, chemicals, &c., and attendance of
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 Head Master—REV. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.,
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 The NEXT SESSION BEGINS on the 2nd FEBRUARY.

Terms: Forty Guineas for Boys under 11 years; for Boys above
 that age, Fifty Guineas.
 Prospectuses on application to the Head Master or Resident
 Secretary at the School, or the Hon. Secretary at Founders' Hall,
 St. Swinith-wick, London, W.

(Signed) T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.
 ALGERNON WELLS, Hon. Sec.
 REV. T. REES, Secretary.

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 Lady who has lived many years in France and Germany. The
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 Professors and Lecturers attend:—J. B. Chatterton, Herr Schlo-
 ser, Wm. Hughes, Esq., F.R.G.S., Prof. Mariette, A.M. of King's
 College, Prof. Furness, Esq. of Eton and Queen's College, Mr. Monk
 of King's College, Dr. Hausmann, Phil. Doc., Dr. Barton, A.M.,
 and G. Wood, Esq. Lessons in Gymnastics by Captain Coomes,
 Resident Foreign Gentleman.—Address ALPHA, Mr. Coomes', Li-
 brarian, 141, Regent-street, W.

EWELL COLLEGE, near Epsom, Surrey.
 Principal—W. KNIGHTON, LL.D., M.R.S.A., &c.

Professor of Greek and Latin—The Rev. T. Eastman, B.A.,
 Professor of Mathematics and English Literature—Dr. Knighton,
 Professor of French and German—A. D'Urvy, Esq., of Paris and
 Heidelberg.

Lecturer on Experimental Philosophy—J. Smith, Esq., M.R.C.S.
 Teacher of Drawing and Civil Engineering—A. Aglio, Esq., Cer-
 tificated Master.

Teacher of Calisthenics and Dancing—H. Buckingham, Esq., of
 Her Majesty's Theatre.

The first Session of 1859 will COMMENCE on MONDAY,
 the 24th January.—The Report for 1858 is now ready, and can be had
 on application.

School Department, Fifty and Sixty Guineas per Annum.
 College, Seventy to One Hundred. Terms strictly inclusive.
 Dr. Knighton is permitted to refer to the Lord Bishops of
 Oxford, Litchfield, and Lincoln.

CLAPHAM PARK SCHOOL.—Mr. LONG
 PREPARES for the new Oxford and Cambridge, the Sand-
 hurst and various other Public Examinations, for Matriculation,
 and generally for Professional and Mercantile Puruits. At the
 late Oxford Examination, Mr. Long had a Candidate in the First
 and Second Senior Divisions. Experienced resident and other
 Masters, and a Training Department under a Lady. The situ-
 ation is most healthy and select, and domestic comfort and moral
 and religious culture are especially regarded. Terms, inclusive,
 from Fifty to Seventy Guineas, according to age.

**EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LADIES,
 a BLOMFIELD-VILLAS, PARK-ROAD, STOKES NEW-
 TON.**—CLASSES for German, French, History, Geography,
 Astronomy, Drawing and Painting, and Piano-forte. Sing-
 ing, and Singing, Arithmetic and Algebra, Dancing and Calis-
 thenics. At the wish of several families in Highbury, Stamford-
 hill, Stoke Newington, Midway-park, &c., Madame GOWA has
 opened an Institute for Ladies at the above address. Apply at
 the Institute on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

SIGNOR A. BIAGGI'S ITALIAN CLASSES,

At Mons. Roche's Educational Institute, Porchester House,
 Porchester-terrace, Baywater.—At the desire of various families
 residing in the above neighbourhood, this Third Establishment
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FROM THE INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

Now, my reader—if I am so fortunate as to obtain one—has to make up his mind to be my fellow-traveller for five weeks. He will be called upon to sympathize with me in prosperity and adversity, in shine and shower, in picturesque scenes and in tame, in bad inns and in good. He must watch with me the joyous peasants of Finistère gathering in the harvest, among rows of apple-trees loaded with rosy fruit, or beating out the grain in the homestead with measured stroke, or dressed in all the splendour of their traditional costume, threading the mazes of the *ronde* as their forefathers did in the days of Chaucer and Froissart. He must traverse with me the savage plains of Morbihan, bristling with the monumental granite of the Druids, and rough with entrenchments where Caesar's legionaries pitched their tents. We must pace together the dim mysterious cloisters of the medieval cathedral, and climb the purple mountain, and penetrate the hollow bridge-road, and linger beside the brown rocky stream, the sculptured well, the wayside cross, the grotesque Calvary, and the ruined donjon, which a Du Guesclin held against a Chandos or a Chandos against a Du Guesclin. We must rest together on the farmer's settle, and the bench of the village inn, while the tailor plays the binou, or the white-capped peasant-girl sings the plaintive *sône* of her country, or relates the Celtic fairy-tale or the medieval legend. We must mingle our regrets when our only fare is a *pigot* which has helped to carry the patriarch of that flock of white-eyebrowed goats which we passed in the morning, across the rocky hills of Finistère, and rejoice together when a talented *chef* exhausts all the resources of his art to serve us with a refreshing *potage*, a delicate *fricandeau à l'oselle*, or a savoury *canard aux olives*.

FROM THE NOTES.

By the time we reached Lanéff, the quality of light essential to the process of photography was fast declining, and we found the ruins we had come in search of in a hollow surrounded with trees and hedges. There was no inn in the place, and we were on the point of accepting the offer of a couple of *lits-clos* beside a blazing hearth, which a peasant-girl assured our driver we were welcome to, in a flow of Brezonnec of which the meaning was sufficiently intelligible, by her gestures and kindly expressions, when I thought of knocking at the garden-door of the parsonage. Little dreaming that Mr. Jephson had been here only two hours before, we were surprised at the ready invitation to enter which awaited us. Though it was scarcely six o'clock, M. l'Abbé had gone to bed, in order to start at midnight for the fêtes at St. Brieuc; but with the utmost readiness and kindness he dressed himself and came down, and did not retire until he had shown us to two comfortable bedrooms, prepared a supper of three or four courses, with wine and "croc," and sat up with us till nearly nine o'clock, chatting about our pursuits, and asking me a multitude of questions concerning his pedestrian visitor, who had so kindly invited him to his house, "dans le Canton de Ezer." The following morning, in the midst of a shower of drizzling rain, and by dint of raising a platform of two planks from an empty barrel across a ditch, the stereograph No. 11 was taken, and we journeyed on by way of Paimpol and Lézardrieux to Trégur in torrents of rain, mightily congratulating ourselves on the successful pursuit of photography under difficulties. The circular arches and rounded form of the church are well seen in the centre of the picture, and at the extreme left may be noticed the slanting, dilapidated roof of the chancel. Our object in getting a position for the camera so much to the left of the cartway, across which there is a gate in the foreground, was to bring into view the interesting feature of an outer circular aisle, the crumbling end of which may be seen to the right of the two tree-stems.

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LITERATURE

Journal of my Life during the French Revolution. By Grace Dalrymple Elliott. (Bentley.)

Of all the Dalrymples, whose name was often on the lips, for praise or blame, of our great-grandfathers, none was, for a time, more lauded or censured in Scotland than the brilliant barrister who distinguished himself in the great Douglas case. That was a case to put a barrister on his mettle! The Duke of Douglas had a sister, Lady Jane Stewart, living with an old husband, in Paris, and the alleged son of this couple, nephew and heir to the Duke, was alternately acknowledged by his grace and denounced as an impostor. On the Duke's death, the Hamilton family claimed the inheritance, and, as far as Scottish law could effect, obtained what they sought. The three kingdoms were in an uproar on this question; and in 1769, the English law dispossessed the Hamiltons and restored the Duke's nephew. To this day, however, the old difficulty remains,—of proving whether that nephew was the son of the Stewarts or a child purchased from a French rope-dancer. When Mr. Dalrymple was exciting the admiration of Scotland by his ability in supporting the Hamiltons his little daughter Grace was born, and soon after the English House of Lords undid all his work and gave a triumph to the Douglases,—in 1769, little Grace, then some five years old, was sitting at her mother's feet, in her maternal grandfather's house, cruelly deserted by the man who thus abandoned the fairest wife and the most beautiful child within King George's realm.

While still a mere child, little Grace was sent to a French convent, and at the age of fifteen brought thence to Scotland such accomplishments as convents were wont to bestow, and perhaps more beauty than had ever been vouchsafed to hapless woman,—save to her mother, of whose peerless charms family traditions still speak fondly. One of the excitable old beaux of that day, Sir John Elliott, carried off this fair child for a wife. May was wedded to January, and vast was the misery that came of the ill-assorted union! Its nature and amount may be indicated by the words "young lover," "old husband," "child-wife," "scandal," "wrath," "law," "damages," and, as a crowning catastrophe, a proud and fierce brother seizing this hapless Grace, and putting her in confinement in a French convent. Her husband's family seem to have pitied her, for they subsequently allowed her 200*l.* a year.

In course of time, the convent doors somehow opened to her, and Lord Cholmondeley brought the more matured beauty to England. Brilliant Cynthia of the minute, while nobles flattered, painters tried to transfer her beauty to ivory or canvas. How Cosway could succeed the frontispiece to this volume gives charming testimony. As for Gainsborough's magic copy of her face and form, it was seen at Houghton by that ever-sighing Lothario, the Prince of Wales. The little bit of heart not hitherto disposed of by him at once placed at the feet of the original of Gainsborough's famous portrait, and Grace Elliott was tempted by the bait of the macaroni angler. In Debreit's Peerage it is recorded that Charles, fifth child of the third Duke of Portland, married in 1808, "Miss Seymour,"—of whose lineage not a hint is spoken. That lady was the daughter of the Prince and Mrs. Elliott; and that (when a child) she was scarcely inferior to her mother in beauty, may be at least conjectured by those who look on her

likeness in this volume, from one of the happiest pictures of Sir Joshua.

The young mother, not yet much above twenty years of age, appears to have repaired to Paris, on outliving the Prince's liking. From gay society here she passed to even gayer there, leaving her daughter with Lord and Lady Cholmondeley. Amid the dear delights of the French capital, the hurricane of the French Revolution enveloped her, and in the general shipwreck the fate of her light bark became forgotten, or was not heeded. When the atmosphere cleared again, that worthy medical practitioner, Sir David Dundas, was called in to a charming lady-patient at Twickenham. The nervous lady had many stories to tell of her own personal sufferings in the French Revolution. These the Doctor laid up in his memory, and retailed them as best he could to George the Third at Kew. The old King wisely thought it were better to have the story, if not from the lady's own lips, at least from her own hand,—and it was to gratify this desire that the Twickenham recluse wrote the narrative which is now, under the sanction of surviving friends and relatives, for the first time printed.

Characteristically, indeed, does the narrative commence. On a fine Sunday evening, in July, 1789, the lady, with a fine bevy of nobles, and the Duke of Orleans, are on their way, after a joyous day in the country, to the *Comédie Italienne*. But they never got thither. The Revolution has just commenced; first blood is being shed, and the gallant party fly for safety, and wonder what it can all mean; for, says Mrs. Elliott,—whose "well-known attachment" to the Duke had not enabled her to study contemporary history,—“We had left Paris at eleven o'clock (in the morning) in perfect tranquillity!”

It was, however, as yet only the beginning of the end; and Marie Antoinette, meanwhile, employed Mrs. Elliott on a mission to her Austrian friends:—

“She well knew the advice I always gave the Duke of Orleans; indeed Her Majesty charged me once with a mission to Brussels, which showed the opinion she honoured me with, though she knew that I saw the Duke every day. I always hoped to be of use, but alas! I did not succeed. Madame de Buffon and the Duke's friends did everything they could to prevent his coming to me. They used to tell him that, as I saw none but royalists and his enemies, I should get him assassinated. However, he never would give me up; and though he heard nothing but harsh truth from me, he always came to me, and he always assured me that he believed I was sincere in thinking I gave him good advice, but that the royalists had turned my head, and would cause my ruin. I wish that he had believed in my foresight, for I often foretold him what has since happened. I took at that time a house at Issy, near Paris, which belonged to the Duchess St. Infantador. She, poor woman, had been a friend of the Queen, who used often to go to Issy with her children to walk in the grounds. It was a beautiful place, and there Her Majesty could enjoy a little quiet, without being followed by a crowd of National Guards. The people of the village accused the Duchess of hiding effects of the Court and royalists, and used to go in the dead of the night and search the house. This plagued her so much that she left France and returned to Spain, leaving orders that her house might be let. I took it for two years, but the village was so Jacobin that I left it, and bought a small cottage at Meudon, some miles further. The Queen came twice to Issy while I had it, and was always condescending enough to ask my leave to walk in the grounds. Her Majesty, hearing that I had thoughts of returning to Brussels, sent a great lady to my house with a small box and a letter for the Archduchess, which I was to deliver into her own hands. I did not intend going to Brussels,

but I never made that known to Her Majesty. I got a passport from Lord Gower, our ambassador, and felt myself happy in taking this journey to be of use to the Queen. When I got to Brussels, the Archduchess had just left it with the Duke Albert; and as the Queen had foreseen the possibility of this, she had desired me in that case to deliver it to General Boileau, who was at Mons, commanding the Austrian army. The Queen's coming to Issy gave rise to a report that Her Majesty had had a conversation with the Duke at Issy. The Duke would often dine with me there, and indeed often met the young nobles who had returned to Paris from Germany or England, in hopes of being of use to the King. But all their plans were ill conceived and very ill executed, turning out always to the unfortunate King's disadvantage, as they gave the conspirators an opportunity of confining the King and his family more severely. I was always uneasy when the Duke came and the royalists were present, as I was afraid of the Duke meeting with any insult in my house. That would have made me miserable. But as politics were never discussed, and the Duke was very civil and good-natured to them, nothing disagreeable happened; though the young men, as well as the Duke, seemed much embarrassed.”

Of the Queen's last appearance in public, with the attendant ceremonies of royalty, the following sketch is given. The scene is at the *Opéra Comique*:—

“I was there in my own box, nearly opposite the Queen's; and as she was so much more interesting than the play, I never took my eyes off her and her family. The opera which was given was ‘Les Evénemens Imprévus,’ and Madame Dugazon played the *soubrette*. Her Majesty, from her first entering the house, seemed distressed. She was overcome even by the applause, and I saw her several times wipe the tears from her eyes. The little Dauphin, who sat on her knee the whole night, seemed anxious to know the cause of his unfortunate mother's tears. She seemed to soothe him, and the audience appeared well disposed, and to feel for the cruel situation of their beautiful Queen. In one of the acts a duet is sung by the *soubrette* and the *violet*, where Madame Dugazon says: ‘Ah! comme j'aime ma maîtresse!’ As she looked particularly at the Queen at the moment she said this, some Jacobins, who had come into the playhouse, leapt upon the stage, and if the actors had not hid Madame Dugazon, they would have murdered her. They hurried the poor Queen and family out of the house, and it was all the Guards could do to get them safe into their carriages. By this time the Queen's party began to beat the Jacobins, but the soldiers interfered, and of course nothing could be done.”

After the attack on the Tuileries, there was a warm search for the governor of that palace, who was known to have escaped. Mrs. Elliott heroically assisted him, despite her Jacobinical servants; and at last even received him into her house, at a time when domiciliary visits took place every night, and the discovery of a refugee was sure to bring down death, not only on the fugitive but on the person who gave him shelter.—

“Monsieur Chansanets was almost in fits, and in a deplorable state from extreme weakness: in short, he could not support himself. My porter thought that he might be hid between the mattresses of my bed, which were very large, and in an alcove. We accordingly pulled two of the mattresses out further than the others, and made a space next the wall, and put him in. When he was there, we found that the bed looked tumbled, and of course suspicious. I then decided upon getting into bed myself, which prevented any appearance of a person being hid. I had all my curtains festooned up; my chandeliers and candelabra lighted, which in all formed about twenty candles, as bed-rooms in France are much ornamented. My cook soon came home, and I made her sit by my bedside the rest of the night. She abused Monsieur Chansanets, and said that she was sure he

would be guillotined; that she hoped I had turned him out directly: in short, she had not the most distant idea of his being in my house. My own attendant now came home from visiting her son. She was a good woman, and as faithful as possible, yet as she had not been there when Chansenets was hid, I thought that it was better not to tell her anything about it till after the domiciliary visit had been made. I had some warm negus by my bedside, and when my maid and the cook went out of the room to see what was going on, I could just get at Chansenets to give him a teaspoonful of it. Indeed, I was frightened to death, for I heard him breathe hard, and thought that he was dying, and I expected every minute that my cook would hear him. In short, I passed a most miserable night, surrounded by my servants, and almost in fits myself at the idea of the horrid visit I was going to receive. I trembled so much, that I could hardly keep in bed, and the unfortunate man, who was the cause of my misery, I thought perhaps lay dead near me, for I could not hear him breathe at times."

After awhile the municipal officers and guards burst into her room:—

"The candles were all a-light, day was breaking, and my room looked more like a ball-room than a scene of the horrors which were passing. They came all up to my bed, and asked me to get up. One of them, however, less hard than the others, said that there was no occasion to take me out of bed, as I could not dress before so many men. They were above forty. I said directly that I would get up with pleasure if they required me to do so, but that I had passed a very cruel night, and was tired of my bed. I had expected them, I said, at an earlier hour, and then had hoped to pass the rest of the night in quiet. I owned that I had been much alarmed at the idea of such a visit in the dead of the night, but that now I saw how considerate, kind, and good they were, I was not the least alarmed, and that if they pleased I would get up and conduct them about my house myself. I added, that I was sure they must be much fatigued, and proposed wine or liqueurs and cold pie to them. Some of the head men were delighted with me, cut some very indecent jokes, said that nobody they had seen the whole night had been half so civil; that they were sorry they had not come sooner, in order that I might have had a good night when they were gone. They would not now make me get up, but were obliged to go on with their visit, and must search everywhere in my bed and under my bed. They, however, only felt the top of my bed, and at its feet, and then under the bed. They also undid all the sofa cushions, both in my room and into my boudoir and drawing-room, looked in my bathing-room; and, in short, were an hour in and out of my room."

While the trial of Louis the Sixteenth was in progress, a party of his friends were assembled at a house in the Rue St.-Marc, where the Duc de Biron lodged, and there anxiously received intelligence of how things were going. Mrs. Elliott had previously received an assurance from the Duke of Orleans that he would not go to the Convention on the fatal Saturday, when the votes were taken:—

"I went there at about half-past seven o'clock, and found the Duc de Biron and the party there assembled very dismal. He had every half-hour a list sent him of the votes, and we all saw with agony that many had voted for the King's death. He also heard that, at eight o'clock, the Duke of Orleans had entered the Convention, which surprised us all. I feared much that he was going to vote for the seclusion, for I never thought of worse. However, every list was more and more alarming, till about ten o'clock the sad and fatal list arrived with the King's condemnation, and with the Duke of Orleans' dishonour. I never felt such horror for anybody in my life as I did at that moment at the Duke's conduct. We were all in deep affliction and tears; even poor Biron, who, alas! was a republican, was almost in a fit. A young man, who was the Duke's aide-de-camp, tore off his coat and flung it into the fire, saying that he should blush ever to wear it again. His name was

Rutaux, and he was a native of Nancy. He was a noble, and a very good young man, who had not emigrated out of affection for poor Biron, though his heart was always with the Princes. When my carriage came, I went home; but every place now seemed dreary and bloody to me. My servants all looked horror-struck. I did not dare sleep in my room alone. I desired my maid to watch with me all night, and we kept up a great light and prayed. I could not sleep. The image of the innocent King was constantly before me. I don't think that it was possible to have felt even a family calamity more than I did the King's death. Till that moment I had always flattered myself that the Duke of Orleans was misled, and saw things in a wrong light; now, however, all that illusion was over. I even threw the things he had given me which I had in my pockets and in my room out of it, not daring to stay near anything that had been his. Such at that moment was the vexation that I felt about a person for whom some time before I would have given my life."

The Duc de Chartres (Louis Philippe) seems to have been as strongly incensed against his father on account of this vote as Mrs. Elliott was:—"He wrote his father a most harsh letter, which his father never forgave till the day of his death. His son upbraided him much with the King's death. I perfectly remember the letter, for I had it two days in my possession. The Duke burnt it in my room, the last day in his life that he came to my house."

A friend of the Duke's was not likely to escape imprisonment. A letter addressed to Charles Fox was found in her room, and as that was a name often sounded with that of Pitt, the authorities could not distinguish between them, and Mrs. Elliott was seized, and transferred from one prison to another. Two incidents of her terrible prison-life are worth telling:—

"I did not stay at St.-Pelagie long. It was in June, I think, that I left it; but cannot be exact, as the months were different in France, and I never really knew what month it was. Poor Madame Du Barri came there before I left it. She was very unhappy. She used to sit on my bed for hours, telling me anecdotes of Louis XV. and the Court. She talked to me much of England and of the Prince of Wales, with whom she was enchanted. She regretted much ever having left England. She dreaded her fate."

The ex-favourite of the Prince of Wales describes the *ci-devant* mistress of Louis the Fifteenth as "very good natured,—and during the time I lived in the same prison with her I liked her much." The second incident alluded to above is the following:—

"Once or twice I asked the gaoler for a little warm water to wash myself. This he told me would be nonsense; for nothing could save me from the executioner's hands, and as they were dirty, it was no use to clean myself. I was much shocked one day on going into the gaoler's room, where we used sometimes to go when we wanted anything. He was sitting at a table with a very handsome, smart young man, drinking wine. The gaoler told me to sit down, and drink a glass too. I did not dare to refuse. The young man then said, 'Well, I must be off,' and looked at his watch. The gaoler replied, 'No; your work will not begin till twelve o'clock.' I looked at the man, and the gaoler said to me, 'You must make friends with this citizen; it is young Samson, the executioner, and perhaps it may fall to his lot to behead you.' I felt quite sick, especially when he took hold of my throat, saying, 'It will soon be off your neck, it is so long and small. If I am to despatch you, it will be nothing but a squeeze.'"

Santerre is a terrible name, and the man who bore it is generally ranked among monsters by French ultra-royalists. Mrs. Elliott found him not quite so dark as he is painted:—

"I forgot to mention that General Santerre—the same who had conducted the unfortunate King to the scaffold, and who had ordered the drums

to be beat that his august voice might not be heard by the people—was also a prisoner in the Carmes. He never could live in friendship with me, though he was always attentive. Many of our great ladies were very intimate with him, and thought him a good-natured, harmless man. He assured us all, when we used to abuse him about his conduct on the 21st of January, that he had orders if the King spoke to have all the cannons fired at him, and that it was to avoid that measure he had acted as he did. He always swore that he regretted the King's death. This, however, I never believed. He was liberated before the death of Robespierre, owing, I believe, to his giving our gaoler good beer, for he was a brewer. He used to send us little trifles for our comfort, and I will say that he never lost an opportunity of serving us. When he was at liberty he sent me a pound of the finest green tea I ever drank, and some sugar. He also sent us a pie; but the gaoler liked that too well to give us any of it. I was very ungrateful to Santerre, as I never saw him but once after I left the prison, and that was in coming out of the Opera. I was ashamed to be seen speaking to him, though he lived a good deal with some of the ladies who had been in prison, and whom he really had served, in getting them their liberty after the death of Robespierre sooner than they otherwise would have done. He said that he had never spoken to the Duke of Orleans in his life till after the King's death. This I readily believe, for the Duke had often declared to me that he never had spoken to Santerre, though he always passed for one of his chief agents."

After a captivity of a year and a half, Mrs. Elliott obtained her liberty, on the downfall of Robespierre. She figured in the higher circles of Paris for several seasons, and is even said to have refused the hand offered to her of "General Bonaparte." On the day Josephine espoused the young soldier, she told Mrs. Elliott "she had no affection for him, but Barras had recommended her to accept him"; and the English lady was unable to imagine how she could marry a man with such a horrid name! "I thought he might be of service to my children," was the reply of the widow of Beauharnais!

In 1801 Mrs. Elliott returned to England, but this could not have been, as is here stated, in company with Lord Malmesbury, as a reference to his Diary will readily show. With whomsoever it may have been,—

"the Prince [of Wales] was so delighted at the intelligence, that he returned that very night to town, and sent her a most affectionate letter, begging her to go to him. Accordingly, dressed in the simplest manner, she went to Carlton House, and was received with great warmth by the Prince; and their old friendship was renewed."

Finally, this heroine in her way again took up her residence in France in 1814, and died there about the time of the last fall of the Bourbons. Few who inhabited or visited Paris during the last-named period, but must have seen or heard of this once remarkable lady, who has here contributed a most interesting series of chapters to the history of the eventful time during which she lived, suffered, and enjoyed.

Novum Organum Renovatum. By W. Whewell, D.D. Third Edition. With Large Additions. (Parker & Son.)

This work, as many of our readers know, is the second part of the work on the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, which has parted company, set up for itself, and is growing fast. In old times, a man of thought would ruminate till his head was bald, exchanging no ideas except with his own circle, would publish at the close of life with a *nunc dimittis* preface, and would consider himself specially happy if he lived to publish a new edition. In our day, writers print their early thoughts, and live to revise, amend, and enlarge: they obtain much converse with other minds, and do much more good during their career. Some buyers of the

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first editions will grumble, and consider themselves ill-used, because the later editions lower the market value of the earlier. To these we say, If you bought your book to sell again, you ought to have sold it as soon as you could, as a bookseller would have done. If you bought it to make a show in the bookcase, the difference of value between different editions is a mere fancy, for which you ought to pay if you indulge it. If you bought it to read, it is your own fault, the book being good, if you have not got money's worth out of it;—and what more can you ask? It is not the author who is to blame if you should happen to be like the worthy country-gentleman who had a snug summer-house out of the way of interruption, and who used to point it out to his friends with, Here I sit and read, and nobody a bit the wiser.

Dr. Whewell is, in a very especial manner, the psycho-physical, or physico-psychological writer of our day in England. We do not know any one who combines the same amount of conjoint thought and reading in mathematics, physics, and metaphysics. Still less do we know of any one who has laboured in the same manner to connect physics and psychology. Too large a proportion of modern physical inquirers are what the French call *hommes de métier*: they have made a workshop of the natural sciences, from which they turn out admirable results, and greatly improve the arts of life, so far as such arts equally concern the honest man and the knave, the intelligent man and the fool. But of their great pursuit as "a thing to be desired to make men wise" they take no cognizance: they know it only as a thing to be desired to make men comfortable. And they have their reward: for men would rather be made comfortable than wise. But this opens a wide question: we are reminded of it by the paucity of books on physical science which show previous attention to the great instrument of inquiry, the mind. We proceed to Dr. Whewell's *Organum*: a work so large in extent, and so strong in power, that we cannot hope to give an account of it which should deserve the name. All we can do is to search out some point on which to pick a quarrel. Perhaps we ought to pray that the time may never come when a book on the mind in its relations to external things shall be a mass of undisputed propositions: certain we are that none but a fourth-rate thinker could write such a book at this present time.

We cannot find our *casus belli* in Dr. Whewell's estimate of Bacon's method: for the main difference between him and us on this point, as to the opinions we recently gave, lies in the amounts of development. In the very first sentence of the preface it is implied that Bacon's *Organum* did not possess the character to which it aspired as completely as was possible even in its own day. We learn that Bacon could only divine how sciences *might* be constructed: we can trace how their construction has taken place. The progress of science has illustrated Bacon's—methods? no; his—anticipations. And so far have his methods been from contributing to this progress, that "though Bacon's general maxims are sagacious and animating, his particular precepts failed in his hands, and are now practically useless." For these precepts were mainly derived from conjectures respecting the progress of knowledge. And an "art of discovery is not possible. At each step of the investigation are needed Invention, Sagacity, Genius—elements which no art can give. We may hope in vain, as Bacon hoped"—he did more than hope; he declared that his system, as it was in his mind, was, and must be, the realization of this hope—"for an Organ which shall enable all men to construct

scientific truths, as a pair of compasses enables all men to construct exact circles." All this agrees with our own view of the subject.

Dr. Whewell holds that the practical results of the philosophy of science must be rather classification and analysis of what has been done, than precept and method for future doing. Here again we entirely agree. Even in geometry and algebra, there is no method of discovery: the rule is, Imitate those who have succeeded, by patiently thinking out, as they did, the method of succeeding. You may be aided by observation of your predecessors: they may give useful hints, but not digested and infallible rules.

The word *Organum* is, therefore, a mistake, whether it be applied to the writings of Aristotle, Bacon, or Dr. Whewell. But it is not a mistake of any great moment: for it is but a word of attainment applied to an aspiration. It is otherwise with two other important words; and these we shall make our ground of controversy in the present article.

The word *logic* has long been the subject of a contest of definitions. The *thing* has been very generally rejected in modern education: and this phenomenon we refer to that preference for comfort over wisdom to which we have already alluded. Logic is a searching discipline of the thoughts, when properly studied: and the scientist who affects to despise it finds it easier to speak against it than to speak according to it. There was an old gentleman who, when his rationalist sons and nephews undertook to persuade him out of the existence of the devil, took his stand upon an argument from which he never could be dislodged: he stoutly affirmed that any denial of the devil's existence could only proceed from the prompting of the devil himself; and how could he prompt, unless he existed? Our position is a sort of contrast to that of the old gentleman, and we do not speak *à priori*, but from observation. We have almost always found that the disposition to despise logic as a study is accompanied by a pressing want of that study: logic never prompts its own dismissal. There are some, we admit, whose self-training has been so good, and their original material so well worth the training, that they have little need for special study of logic: but these are precisely the persons who never raise their voices against the study; these are the persons who open a book of logic when it falls in their way, and wish they had time to read it through, for they think they should like it! But the name of logic has always been respected. Those who speak against the thing do it under an adjective: they object to Aristotle's logic, or formal logic, or scholastic logic; never to *logic*; this they claim to have among their own possessions. They use the word as synonymous with the whole employment of reason: and some of the old definitions justify this use. About the definition, however, there has been the contest of a century, which seems near its end. There begins to be something like general agreement that logic means the study of the necessary forms of thought, the analysis of the modes under which all men must think. Observe, that the dispute is not about logic as it is to be, and should be, but about logic as it has been. All admit that Aristotle's *Organum* contains logic, and that the schoolmen wrote on logic: but there has been a difference about the proper way of describing what it was that Aristotle and the schoolmen wrote on. Those who contend for the modern, or Kantian, definition of logic as the proper way of describing what the old writers were driving at, admit that they went beyond the definition; that, though much guided by its spirit, they were not under the

government of the letter. And they also admit that when the old writers were not detailing their logic, but writing about its scope and meaning, they wrote about anything and everything, except the definition which best represents the object of their own aspirations.

Accordingly, when Bacon, rejecting and contemning the old logic, proposed a substitute, he did not declare against the name of logic, but rather intimated that what he had to propose might be called by the same name. It is not he but his followers who, refusing to part with the venerable word, have explicitly propounded the *logic of induction* as a science contrasted with the old logic. Dr. Whewell very decidedly takes this position: and though we do not quarrel with any of his conclusions, we are entirely opposed to the use which he makes of the words *logic* and *induction*. We regret that, just as the words are explicitly assuming the meaning which the contents of books show that they always ought to have borne, a writer so likely to have power in dictating the ordinary use of terms should lend his assistance towards the maintenance of an old system of cross-purposes. There is a desire to have the word *logic* applied to a science which takes in much which the word excludes, and excludes much which the word takes in. Dr. Whewell, who makes all physical discovery go under the *logic of induction*, and Mr. John Mill, who puts all discovery of truth under *general logic*, are to us equally employed in straining the term beyond its proper meaning. Nor is our controversy with them on a matter of slight moment. Of all the injurious logomachies which arise, some of the most injurious are those which arise out of the names of sciences: of all the misconceptions which exist, some of the most fatal to the progress of sound education are those which are caused by the word which imports a branch of knowledge, when the author is writing with one meaning, and the reader is following him with another.

Induction, as used by Aristotle and all his followers, means the *bringing in* of all the particulars which, in their totality, compose a general proposition. If Xs, be all either As, or Bs, or Cs, and we prove, separately, that every A is Z, that every B is Z, that every C is Z, we make out, or make up, that every X is Z. This is all: and the inductive philosophy of the moderns differs from the deductive philosophy of some of the ancients, in that the moderns are more given to examine parts and thence draw conclusions about the whole, while the ancients were very apt to form a notion about wholes, and then apply it to all the parts. We shall not stop to point out that the ancients have not the whole of the blame to divide among themselves, and that there are plenty of moderns who are great in *à priori* dogmas, and not a few of the ancients who understood and practised induction proper. There is a third method, which contains both induction and deduction: a method not within the ken of Bacon. It is the assumption of a dogma, not as proved, but for trial: in order to see whether the consequences of that provisionally assumed dogma, or hypothesis, agree with observed facts. Each of these systems has a sort of *bringing in*, or *bringing under*: but the name *induction* was applied only to the case in which the general conclusion was established by bringing in, separately, all its particulars. Thus the ancients, because the circle is the most perfect of figures, decided that all the celestial motions must be circular, or compounded of circular: hence they inferred that the epicycles and deferents of Mercury, Venus, &c., were circular. It would not be very wrong to say, if we had the word free for use, that there is

induction here: but there is also deduction. Again, Kepler and his contemporaries discovered that Mars moves in an ellipse, that the earth moves in an ellipse, &c.: and thence inferred, by what is most technically called induction, that all the planets move in ellipses. Thirdly, Copernicus, assuming as an hypothesis the motion of the earth, brought under it, as consequences, one after the other, the diurnal appearances, the ecliptic motion of the sun, &c. Now Dr. Whewell brings under the word induction both the process of Kepler and that of Copernicus: both the necessary inference of the first and the probable inference of the second. Both put many things together: and both might be said to proceed inductively, if induction meant only bringing in together. But this is not the case. From Aristotle to Bacon inclusive, induction is the collection of those partial assertions which, by force of logic, necessitate the universal assertion. Dr. Whewell does not want to crown Bacon with the glory of having invented, or even conceived, the method of Copernicus: but in leaning towards an extension of meaning of the word induction he takes the appearance of those who do, and gives them what they will certainly interpret as a sanction.

Again, Dr. Whewell, very properly pointing out that the elliptic induction, upon planet after planet, is a very trivial matter compared with the discovery that the ellipse, of all possible curves, is the one which one planet actually takes,—introduces the determination of the ellipse as a part of the induction, and as the most important part. We admit that it was the most important part of the discovery. But we demur to this part of the discovery being called induction. Dr. Whewell puts his issues so distinctly that those who will not go with him must knock their heads against him, as we proceed to do.

We premise that we think it evident that Dr. Whewell has determined induction to mean the whole of the method of discovery, hypothesis, examination in the direction suggested by hypothesis, deduction of existing phenomena as consequences of hypothesis, and final declaration of moral certainty in favour of hypothesis. Let him have power to invent his meaning, and we have not a word to say. But our protest is against the confusion between the old meaning and the new. We now follow him through a few sentences (p. 110).

"At first it might be supposed that the formula of inductive logic need only be of this kind: 'These particulars, and all known particulars of the same kind, are exactly included in the following general proposition.' To this we say that, pertinent as this sentence may be to the definition we have attributed to Dr. Whewell, it is without meaning as applied to the induction of all writers on Logic. It is as if one should say that at first it might be supposed that an isosceles triangle need only be one which has two equal sides: to which we could only reply that according to general consent this position must not only be supposed but adhered to, and not only at first but at last. Dr. Whewell proceeds as follows:—

"But a moment's reflection on what has just been said will show us that this is not sufficient: for the particulars are not merely included in the general proposition. It is not enough that they appertain to it by enumeration. It is, for instance, no adequate example of induction to say, 'Mercury describes an elliptical path, so does Venus, so do the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus; therefore, all the planets describe elliptical paths.' This is, as we have seen, the mode of stating the evidence when the proposition is once suggested; but the Inductive step consists in the suggestion of a conception not before apparent. When Kepler, after

trying to connect the observed places of the planet Mars in many other ways, found at last that the conception of an ellipse would include them all, he obtained a truth by induction; for this conclusion was not obviously included in the phenomena, and had not been applied to these facts previously. Thus, in our Formula, besides stating that the particulars are included in the general proposition, we must also imply that the generality is constituted by a new Conception, new at least in its application."

Now if we wanted words by which to express that modern methods are very different indeed from that induction which the world at large supposes them to consist in, and which it attributes to Bacon, we could not do better than take the preceding sentences, substituting "modern methods," or some such phrase, for induction. It is no adequate example of modern method to say that Mercury, Venus, &c., move in ellipses: this is only the simple induction, a part, and an important part, but the easy and obvious part. The great step of the modern method lies in the suggestion of a new conception, the ellipse. The bringing in of one planet after another is a slight matter compared with the finding out what to bring them into. But when Dr. Whewell, or any one else, persists in confounding induction with the determination of the general notion under which the induced particulars are to be brought, he perpetuates a confusion which has already done a great deal of mischief.

Dr. Whewell gives us to understand that his formula implies a new conception; that is to say, his formula of the logic of induction would be no formula at all if the conception were an old one. Now nothing can more completely offend against the conception of a logical formula, as it has been in all time, than the notion that it is or is not a formula according to the nature of the matter which it contains. It is a great feature of a physical discovery that it involves a new conception. It is a great step in the appreciation of discovery that the world begins to see that the struggle to make a new conception clear and definite is perhaps the most remarkable part of most discoveries. And no one has done so much to give this true view of the process of discovery as Dr. Whewell. But, venerable as the name induction may be, much as he may wish to abolish the confusion which exists by converting the wrong meaning of the word induction into the right one by a special enactment, we protest against the removal of the old landmark. Let induction mean, as it always has done, the generalization by collection of particulars: let the act of the discoverer, by which he divines the general notion under which the particulars can be brought, receive its own proper name. One would almost suppose that Dr. Whewell reasoned as follows. He finds the name of induction established in the popular mind as the name of the modern method of discovery. He accepts this name as a matter of obligation. He is therefore bound so to interpret the word as to make it include the whole. Looking to the old meaning, he finds that induction is a step of pure logic. Looking to the modern notions, he finds that there is an idea that discoveries are made by logic, accompanied by much talk about Bacon's logic being an instrument of discovery, and Aristotle's being none at all. He accepts this also, as a new matter of obligation. Accordingly, having bound himself both to make the whole of a discovery into a formula of logic, and to call that logic by the name of induction, he finds himself defining a formula to be a formula by the newness of one of the conceptions, and treating the conception itself as belonging to the method of induction. Much of this hypothesis about his mode of

proceeding Dr. Whewell will wholly repudiate, and no doubt justly; but we think his language, both as to the province of logic, and the meaning of the word induction, is only capable of consistent explanation upon such an hypothesis. We put it to him, whether it would not be desirable to restrict the words *logic* and *induction* to the meanings now well agreed upon, and to find better names for the whole process, and also for the particular part which entirely depends on the acumen of the discoverer.

It is a most excellent thing that there exists a work so well calculated to show the student how human progress has been made, as the one now before us.

Unprotected Females in Sicily, Calabria, and on the Top of Mount Ætna. With Coloured Illustrations. (Routledge & Co.)

A bright and flowing narrative, warm, womanly, and humorous, carries the reader, in company with our unprotected travellers, from Genoa to Sicily and Calabria, and from Naples to the passes of the Splügen. This road is so well worn by tourists' feet, that one opens a volume on it with dismay. We may know every arch and colonnade, every reach of river and valley, every shining mountain town, so white and fairy-like in the distance, so woe-begone and dirty near, every jutting promontory and receding bay, every bold rock, eagle-nest and pirate-hold, and lateen sail, in the sunny passage by sea or land. Even in Sicily itself, we may remember every green plain, tawny hill, and Moorish-looking tower, from Palermo to Syracuse. As we lean back in our reading-chair, we see again with our mind's eye the clash and glitter of that strangely picturesque life which fills its streets—in which all nations seem to have their part, Greeks, Moors, Italians, Normans, Spaniards, and even English. Yet this little book will have its charm; for, by a magic of its own, it holds us over a well-told tale from first page to last—like its predecessor among the fields and fjords of the snowy North. The writer has an eye for form, character, and colour, a lady-like sense of the humorous and the chivalric, a teasing, laughing buoyancy of spirit, above all an original grace and freshness in her style, that shifts her volume from the common ground of the publisher's parlour to the more airy region of society. She does not so much write as talk.

We have marked a hundred passages to quote; but, on consideration for author and reader, we shall confine ourselves chiefly to the narrative of the ascent of Mount Ætna, as a passage offering the greatest novelty, perhaps the greatest interest, to one who sits down to judge of a book by a few detachable and detached paragraphs. First, we must present our unprotected ladies, dressed and armed for travel in Sicily:—

"Till fairly inside the carriage, no one believed we would start, as to see ladies travel alone in Sicily is as uncommon as in Norway; the countenance of a native alone could express the dismay at women who 'Girare senza esser accompagnate!' ('Travel unaccompanied!!!') that is the sum of horror, an escort being as indispensable as money to an Italian lady unhappy enough to be obliged to travel twenty miles; and a hint at the ascent of Ætna, put them into a fury of 'Impossible!' which encouraging expression accompanied us to the foot of the mountain. A plaited grass basket full of cold chickens, cakes, wine, and little niceties to be had in Palermo, our two waterproof bags, and several warm shawls, were the travelling kit stowed away under the seat; our dresses were of cotton, (strong enough to be constantly washed,) over warm petticoats, and as hats are not comfortable for leaning back in carriages, Mamma had an elastic fancy straw bonnet. From my side hung

an infallible defence against being touched by dirty beggars and children,—a stuffed fox's head, with brilliantly cunning eyes, which also made a pocket for my paints; and as danger signal, a little chamois-foot whistle."

We shall now begin our ascent of Mount *Ætna* :—

"A soft tinkling of bells beneath the window said, 'Rise!' and though the young moon was alone in the sky with one pale star, the orange dawn lay as a broad belt on the dark Ionian sea. We boundingly dress, and spring on the mules with palpitating pleasure, for is not the fulfilment of our dream, our *objet*,—and you of ardent temperament know all that word contains,—near its fulfilment? Niccolosi, black sepulchre of lava as it seems, with its sleeping inhabitants, is traversed in silence, the ponderous animals sink hoof-deep into the jetty sand, and trembling hope keeps us speechless. On, on,—let the village sink contemptuously into formless mass with the kindred blocks around,—our aim is *there*, where a soft, soft form is felt to rise. Soon sight comes to feeling; and as a white light slowly spreads around, it is more decidedly caught by eastward sloping snows, till waxing and waxing with purer intensity, through reflecting its flameless brilliancy, a white vacuum is made by a spotless pyramid in the deep blue sky. * * * At the moment the sun's rays reach the ground, the oaks stretch out their shady branches to us, and we enter the region called 'Bosco.' Though the month is December, and much snow has fallen, many of the leaves still cling to the trees, the ivy round the trunks is brilliantly green; the roots are buried in ferns; the scene is that of a beautiful English park."

We make a skip to get nearer to our travellers and their object :—

"For two hours we walked with perfect facility on crisp hard snow, and saw with exulting pleasure that the 'Montagnuolo,' which from beneath seems almost close to the crater, was gradually losing its unattainable appearance, and allowing us to sidle up to its base, when an overpowering difficulty made itself felt,—the heat, which placed a fiery barrier on our rising path, and during the whole ascent made an almost invincible resistance to our advancement. The shawls one by one were thrown off; handkerchiefs followed; the heavy cloth petticoats next, till the poor guides were quite disguised with bearing the extra garments, and meekly quoted their former advice to leave them with the muleteer. Yet they had no right to be warm; for if the heat of Africa breathe over *Ætna's* snows in winter, can the imagination even,—that ardent burner!—glow to the slightest idea of what Sicilian climate must be in summer, when they declared it was much hotter? All the national fire of character became at once comprehensible to us, and even infectious; as stifling heat spreads languor and exhausted indifference around, so do the directly darting rays stir up the soul to rage, and maddening the blood, make it impel the body on to opposition. No, heat! you shall not vanquish! Though, unexpected, determined, and ferocious, you find us without even the shade of a tiny umbrella against your attacks! That hour's toil up to the column was inexpressibly painful. We tried to walk in the guides' shadows, to grasp one panting breath of air, to raise the swimming head,—it was arduous against arduous,—and when, bathed in fire, on a desert of snow, we threw ourselves at the base of the lava pyramid, saw a great white Sahara extending beyond, with another *Ætna* rising from it in the steamy distance,—then, heat, you had well-nigh been conqueror. A quarter of an hour's torpid rest, immovably stretched upon the despised woollens, restored to us the power of movement."

A dash of coffee, though taken cold, revived their spirits. Prof. Forbes speaks of the invigorating power of tea under the like circumstances. Most men sip brandy. The question of relative invigorating power is an open one; and each man is his own best physician. We have seen persons eat great handfuls of snow, with apparently good effect. But up, higher and higher, till the famous House of the English is won :—

"As the frozen banks prevented the door being opened, I at once seated Mamma comfortably on an icicle, to examine the effects of the last earthquake, which had thrown down the back rooms—then rushed off with Angiolo towards the crater, and was out of reach in a moment! Up and down the little snow-hills we ran with glee, the good soul being as excited as myself, and not till we came to the ascent of the funnel (of which only a gravel walk outside the dome of St. Paul's can give any idea), did I well understand how that many people who even rode up to the Casa never reached the crater of the mountain. For, reader, *Ætna* being a pyramid, and towering above all nature within the vast horizon around, the miserable beings on her summit are suspended in the air, and merely cling with a poor little pair of feet to a few shifting cinders, while all Sicily waits to receive their bones when, giddy-headed, they roll below. Such being the prospect, and the probable result of looking round, it can be imagined that a good head is necessary, as it is impossible, from the steepness, to take more than four steps upwards without stopping; the rarefaction of the air had not the slightest effect upon us during the whole ascent; poor Italian travellers are quite torn in pieces by it; they either drink '*rum*' or suck lemons the whole way up. The ground was pleasantly warm beneath our feet, if we did not rest too long; here and there, smoke came from slits in the sulphurous yellow ground, called '*Papone del Cratere*,' giving an awful sensation of hollowness beneath."

At length we reach even the edge of the crater, and of course indulge in the old, old rhapsodies :—

"How dizzy being at the summit of one's ambition makes one feel! but we will be queenly as the altitude, and survey with calm the earth beneath. There lies the whole island of Sicily, ocean-bound, three-cornered, ancient Trinacria, 'Sol's bright isle,' now glowing as it did when the gods were born; its angles rushing into the sea, but stopped and deeply bayed between by the resisting waters. Here to the right are *Enna's* plains, where *Proserpine* is playing and *Minerva* rambling. Down by that sea-shore, close where *Diana* hunts, *Alpheus* chases fair *Arethusa's* charms, and grasps but water; hard by them, *Polyphemus* will soon place his huge form between *Enna* and *Galatea*. Still round the isle we look, and see *Mellazzo's* rock shading the *Oxen* of the *Sun* from ardent heat, and screening the fleet of *Regulus* the Proud in naval ambush, to bring the *Carthaginian*, unwittingly sailing past, his first defeat by aid of the terrible grapple. Then on to *Tyndaris*, which, say the monks, the *Crucifixion-earthquake* shook into the sea; of all its glory and riches leaving but one crag of rock and some idols, which the loathing waves cast up again, and dashed back upon its ruined shores. Beyond, lying like birds upon the ocean, are the *Æolian* isles, whose windy gods blow askance upon the passing *Trojan* fleet. That great form by *Termini*, is *Hercules* resting from his *Mediterranean* labours. Above that bay, where *Palermo* nestles, rises ancient *Ereia*, defended for three years by *Hannibal's* *Carthaginian* uncle, *Hamilcar*, against the *Romans*. Past that angle stands *Trapani's* *Mount Eryx*, where *Venus* loved to rest in her marble temple, whose priestesses were all beautiful, and that bright cloud perhaps now brings the goddess down with car and doves, to see her hero-son *Æneas* land and celebrate the funeral games of that father whom he bore from the flames of *Troy*. Beneath is the battle-field of *Pyrrius*. That eagle soaring past lets fall the heavy tortoise from his claws and kills *Æchylus* as he walks in *Terra Nova*. Reader, if you have loved mythology and old misty history, all these, and thousand other scenes, will rush to your mind, confused as in a vision."

To descend from poetry and legend to fact and picture :—

"A whole island large as a kingdom; an ocean stretching into space, one with the sky; if any horizon cut between them it is African land—that tiny speck is *Malta*, a bit of English ground—to the north, a row of dark, audacious mountains run in one long line between two seas and form *Calab-*

bria. All else is air; you stand alone; a few soft rosy streaks beneath, seeming to lie on the water, tell you you are throned above the clouds; clear and spotless immensity your sky."

How the travellers came down again, and how they rode courageously about in *Sicily* and *Calabria*, among half-savage brigands, everywhere holding their own, and enjoying themselves as only English women of blood and spirit can venture to do, we leave our fair readers to discover for themselves in the volume to which we draw their attention.

Silex Scintillans, &c.: Sacred Poems and Pious Ejaculations. By Henry Vaughan. With a Memoir, by the Rev. H. F. Lyte. (Bell & Daldy.)

Anthony à Wood happily describes Vaughan as "singular and humoursome." He was, in truth, a fantastic writer in a fantastic age. His best pieces are overlaid by the quaintest and baldest conceits. Yet many passages in his writings furnish evidence that he had no want of poetical feeling or of the imaginative faculty. He is neither a rhymist on commonplaces nor a vulgar writer. He possessed both pathos and energy of language. But of wit or humour he had none, and it was perhaps fortunate for his reputation that he early forsook a class of composition, for which he had such little aptitude, to become a disciple of the Sacred Muse.

We are led to judge that it was to the influence of "that holy man, Mr. George Herbert," whose poems had then recently appeared (1633), that Vaughan owed the change, which seems to have been wrought in his feelings subsequently to the publication of his amatory pieces in 1646, and which may perhaps have operated in dissuading him from giving to the press his '*Oliver Iscanus*.' Shortly after this time, at all events, it is manifest that the *Silurist* abandoned the old objects of his admiration, *Ben Jonson*, *Herriek*, *Randolph*, and others, and went over to the school of *Herbert*.

Those who expect to find in the poems of Henry Vaughan, here partially reprinted for the second time, the grace, beauty, and harmony of rhythm which distinguish the productions of *Crashaw* or *Father Southwell*, will experience some disappointment. Nevertheless, it is not to be denied that through his pages are scattered passages of more than average excellence, and one or two in which the vein of poetry places the author on a level with the best minor poets of his day.

Take the following lines, with which the volume opens :—

A ward, and still in bonds, one day
I stole abroad;
It was high-spring, and all the way
Primrosed, and hung with shade;
Yet was it frost within;
And surly wind,
Blasted my infant buds, and sinne
Like clouds eclipsed my mind.
Storm'd thus; I straight perceived my spring
Meere stage and show,
My walke a monstrous, mountain'd thing,
Rough-cast with rocks and snow;
And as a Pilgrim's Eye,
Far from reliefe,
Measures the melancholy skye,
Then drops, and rains for griefe.

Passing by some clumsy conceits and vapid sentiment, we find a favourable specimen of the muse of Vaughan in his verses headed '*Easter Day*':—

Thou, whose sad heart and weeping head lyes low,
Whose cloudy brest cold damps invade,
Who never feel'st the sun, nor smooth'st thy brow,
But sitt'st oppressed in the shade,
Awake! awake!

And in his *Resurrection* partake,
Who on this day, that thou might'st rise as He,
Rose up, and cancell'd two deaths due to thee.

Awake! awake! and, like the sun, disperse
All mists that would usurp this day;
Where are thy Palms, thy branches, and thy verse?
Hosanna! heark! why doest thou stay?

Arise! arise!
And with his healing blood anoint thine eyes,
Thy inward eyes; his blood will cure thy mind,
Whose spittle only could restore the blind.

And another piece, entitled 'Time's Book':

As Time one day by me did pass,
Through a large dusky glass
He held, I chanc'd to look,
And spy'd his curious Book
Of past days, where sad Heav'n did shed
A mourning light upon the dead.

Many disorder'd lives I saw,
And foul records which thaw
My kinde eyes still, but in
A fair, white page of thin
And ev'n, smooth lines, like the Sun's rays,
Thy name was writ, and all thy days.

O bright and happy Kalendar!
Where youth shines like a star
All pearl'd with tears, and may
Teach age the *Holy way*;
Where through thick pangs, high agonies,
Faith into life breaks, and death dies.

As some meek night-piece which day qualls,
To candle-light unveils:
So by one beamy line
From thy bright lamp did shine
In the same page thy humble grave,
Set with green herbs, glad hopes and brave.

Here slept my thought's dear mark! which dust
Seem'd to devour like rust;
But dust, I did observe,
By hiding doth preserve;
As we for long and sure recruits,
Candy with sugar our choice fruits.

O calm and sacred bed, where lies
In death's dark mysteries
A beauty far more bright
Than the noon's cloudless light;
For whose dry dust green branches bud,
And robes are bleach'd in the *Lamb's* blood.

Sleep, happy ashes! blessed sleep!
While hapless I still weep;
Weep that I have out-liv'd
My life, and unreliev'd
Must, soul-less shadow, so live on,
Though life be dead, and my joys gone.

Should a re-impression of this little volume be called for at any future time, the author's translation of Juvenal's tenth Satire, his 'Olor Iscanus,' comprising sixty-four small pages only, and any other detached remains which may be extant, should be allowed to accompany the 'Silex Scintillans' and 'Thalia Rediviva,' so as to form with them a complete collection of the poems of Henry Vaughan.

The Sea-Side and Aquarium; or, Anecdote and Gossip on Marine Zoology. With Illustrations. By John Harper. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

WE have been called upon so frequently to notice books for the sea-side that we fancy our readers will almost turn away from them in dismay. We must, however, beg a little time and space for a notice of Mr. Harper's book, which is written in so genial a spirit, and contains so much new matter that every one interested in researches at the sea-side and in the keeping of a marine aquarium, should add it to their library. Mr. Harper is evidently not an educated naturalist; he even dares to doubt some of the soundest conclusions of our best observers, as, for instance, the shrimp-like larval condition of the Barnacles; but we must forgive him these weaknesses for the sake of the enthusiasm and earnestness with which he has pursued his sea-side studies. We give his introduction to a chapter on sea-acorns as a specimen of the cheerful spirit in which he writes. He was out one fine morning looking for curiosities:—

"Being almost as ignorant of swimming as of that department of natural history in which I had just been taking one of my earliest lessons, I determined to take advantage of the neighbourhood of a boat riding at anchor, a little distance from shore, for a practical lesson in natation. I had often heard it recommended as an excellent exercise for a novice in swimming to climb out of the water on a boat's sides. Accordingly I had no sooner undressed than I waded to the skiff, which I found

in about a depth of four feet. But notwithstanding a variety of skilful manœuvres and ingenious contrivances, I was in a short time obliged to acknowledge that what I had looked upon as easy was very much the reverse. It is true that I more than once succeeded in raising my elbows and chest on the gunwale, but immediately the boat, as if resisting my intrusion, gave a lurch, and, in dread of her capsizing above me, I had to abandon my hold. In short, after a considerable expenditure of time and strength, I was obliged to give in, and make for the rocky cleft on which I had undressed. I had proceeded, however, only a little distance on my way back, when, no less to my surprise than dismay, I observed certain articles floating on the water, which I had no difficulty in recognizing as my clothes! I had awkwardly omitted to notice the rapid advance of the tide; and now, half laughing, half angry, I had to seize my errand garments, and, more hastily than before, make for land. There I found that the rocks, which I had easily walked over half an hour before, had become intensely slippery, and seemed, to my imagination, as if mounted with knife-blades, cut into thousands of little pieces; nay, as I cautiously advanced, I felt as if each piece had been carefully 'ground and set'—set edge uppermost. I had in consequence to creep very carefully along, being only able with great difficulty to keep my footing. But, at last succeeding in gaining a secure and sheltered spot, I immediately set about wringing my wet clothes, and then exposing them to the sun. While so occupied (rather ruefully I must confess), I was greatly startled at observing some hitherto undetected peculiarity of my person. It was strangely tattooed with zebra-like stripes in many places—a phenomenon I may briefly explain to have resulted from my wrestling against the tarry sides of the boat. But although the effect of that contact involved an unpleasant amount of friction, it was greatly less annoying than the painful condition of my feet and toes. My soles were profusely bleeding, and presented an appearance extremely similar to the cross-hatched backgrounds of one of Mr. Gilbert's wood engravings. Indeed, several weeks passed before 'the cut' became worn down, though constant 'impressions' were being daily made. I introduce this little narrative in order to caution my young friends at the sea-side against Barnacles! you inquire. Yes; the knife blades that so unmercifully cut into my soles were the Acorn-Barnacles."

Passing from sea-acorns and barnacles to periwinkles and whelks, the author commences his chapter on star-fish by allusion to their brittleness, and quotes Edward Forbes's ludicrous description of the breaking up of *Luidia*, one of the tribe, in his hands, and the last point, containing the eye, "opening and closing with something exceedingly like a wink of derision." By-the-bye it appears that Forbes got hold of exceedingly refractory specimens, as we understand that Dr. Carpenter has recently obtained without difficulty very fine and complete specimens of *Luidia*, at Lamlash Bay. The author then discusses the question whether star-fish prey upon the oyster:—

"The poet [he says], in this, as in so many other cases, has not invented a story, but availed himself of a belief that has been transmitted from very distant periods. Indeed the Admiralty Court of England, in days of old, threatened a severe penalty upon those 'that do not tread under their feet, or throw upon the shore, a fish which they call a Five-finger, resembling a spur-rowel, because that the fish gets into the Oyster when they gape open, and suck them out.' The question as to whether it preys upon the Oyster or not, has given occasion to no small discussion even amongst scientific men. Some deny the alleged fact altogether, while less sceptical observers are unable to understand the mode in which the Star-fish could injure an animal apparently so capable of self-defence as the Oyster. According to certain authors, the Star-fish encircles the Oyster with its 'five-fingers,' and by some clever process of suction destroys the unfortunate mollusc. Others, again, maintain that the first step of the attack is

the injection of some marine chloroform between the shells of the Oyster, and that, during the insensibility that follows, the Star-fish effects an entrance. Such are the opinions of learned authorities upon the matter; but the young zoologist may be reminded, that he will occasionally obtain some trustworthy hints from a class who make no pretence to scientific accuracy—namely, fishermen. Some of these, with whom I have conversed, are of the same opinion as Bishop Spratt, and believe that when the Oyster is gaping the Star-fish insinuates a finger, and hastily scrapes out the delicious *bonne bouche*; nay, further, maintain that the Star-fish is far from being at all times successful. Very often, especially when there has only been one ray inserted, the frightened Oyster grasps it with all his might, and obliges his discomfited opponent to retire minus a limb."

We would warn young naturalists, however, against trusting to fishermen's stories, they are like sailor's "yarns," abounding in the strangest distortions of facts. For centuries the oyster fishers have been deceived with regard to the "spat" of the oyster, and it was only a few months ago shown that laws had been passed in Ireland to prevent the destruction of the supposed spawn of the cod-fish, and which turned out after all to be a species of sponge. The chapter on the Pholas and its boring habits is one of the most original and interesting in the book. The way in which these fragile-shelled creatures penetrate hard rocks has been a subject of much controversy, and Mr. Harper has, with his usual felicity, described the habits of these creatures whilst engaged in boring:—

"In the first place, he retracts his tube to, and even under the level of his shell—just as a man about to urge onward some heavy mass with his shoulders, would depress his head to increase and concentrate his muscular power. Then follows an expansion of the neck, or upper part of the ventral border, from whence the syphons protrude. This movement closes the posterior portion of the valves below the hinge, and brings their serrated points together. The next act on the part of the animal, is to place his foot firmly at the base of the hole. When leaning forward, he makes a sweeping movement fully half round the cavity, and pressing firmly upon the umboes, which nature has strengthened for the purpose by two curved teeth, fixed on the inside of the valves. At this stage, he again reclines on his breast, and tilting up the shell as much as possible, he makes another motion round to his former position, leaning upon his back. By these intricate movements, which the Pholas appears to accomplish by a contraction almost painfully strong, it opens the rasping points of the valves. These execute a very peculiar scooping movement at the base of the cavity; and the animal having got so far, refreshes himself for further exertion by a short rest. The foregoing observations were a great point gained in my investigation of the terebrating habits of this creature. It had begun to bore, there could be no doubt of that. The next question was, How long it would continue to do so, and would it bore *through* the rock? These questions were in no long time satisfactorily elucidated. Just three days after the Pholas had begun its operations, I saw that the water in the tank had, from some unaccountable cause, become opaque. Failing in my endeavour to clarify it by means of the syringe, I grew apprehensive that it might do injury to the creature in whose labours I was so greatly interested, and so lifted out the piece of rock in which he resided. In doing so, I raised it so as to command a view of the under side. Great was my surprise then, upon finding the *hole bored through*! I now placed the stone in a tumbler of water, at an angle of 45°, so that I could take in any change, not only in the base, but also in the upper portion of the animal, at the same glance."

From these observations the author concludes "that it is with the shell and not with any acid or flinty particles that the creature bores the rock."

All the ordinary objects of the sea-side are taken up by Mr. Harper in the same inquiring spirit. However well known the creature or its habits may be, he arrests our attention by the interest he takes in it, and the vivid descriptions he gives of its form and functions. The Hermit-crabs are an endless source of amusement from their rapidly instinctive actions, frequently outrivalling in interest anything observed as the result of intelligence. Here is a story of two hermit-crabs. One of them refused to leave its shell, as they will sometimes:—

"By accident did I hit upon a plan to eject him. I had a Dog-whelk, which was at least twice the size of the Hermit-crab, and, as it approximated too closely to the top of the tank to suit my notions of propriety, I gave him a sudden jerk that sent him plump to the bottom. He landed in a corner close to a piece of sandstone, on which some delicate *Ulex latissima* was growing, and luckily, in the same corner the Hermit was seated performing his toilet, little anticipating my disturbance. Meantime Mr. Whelk in a few seconds, not being at all maimed by his fall, prepared as usual to make a move, and gently turning back his horny door, or operculum, he affixed his broad breast to the first object within reach, and the aforesaid *Purpura* shell holding this position, it of course was selected for the purpose. Shortly thereafter, the Crab, wishing to take his morning walk, prepared to move. Imagine his surprise and indignation, upon finding that his carriage refused to be drawn after him with its usual facility. He knew that the obstruction could not have arisen from its having stuck in the mud, and therefore probably concluded that I or somebody else (not at all an unusual occurrence) was playing tricks upon him. In this belief he gave a strong pull, and then, finding he did not advance in the least his vehicle from its former position, he popped inside with the intention of tiring us out, and so getting free. Accordingly, after a short interval, thinking perhaps that all was right, he peeped at first rather slyly out, but in a little with great boldness, when, to his horror, what should meet his eye but the monster mollusc bearing down upon him, and threatening to crush himself and his dwelling all to pieces beneath its weight! That he was greatly alarmed was evident—if not from his face, at least judging from his actions, for he pulled and tugged and shook his long antennae threateningly, although without the slightest success. A pony might as well have attempted to pull a phaeton to which was attached a heavy brewer's dray, as the Crab to move the united weight of his shell and the great Whelk combined. There was one hole left for him, whereby he might creep out of his difficulty. It was not a pleasant alternative certainly, but it must be done, so giving a final tug, quite as futile as any he had before made, he unhooked his tail, and clambered up the friendly piece of sandstone that stood hard by. From the apex of this resting-place he looked savagely down upon the wretch, who had, as he thought, wilfully robbed him of his house—his all! 'Is it not too bad, sir, for such a crawling rascal to stick to his neighbour's property like that?' he seemed to ask, looking up at me. 'Honi soit qui mal y pense,' thought I, for I knew the Whelk had, like Michael Cassio, Err'd in ignorance, and not in cunning.

I could not, therefore, think of going to the rescue. The result proved that it was unnecessary; for, soon afterwards, he had crept over the Hermit's cell, and was quickly wending his way towards the wrinkled sands. The Crab, who had been attentively watching every movement, no sooner perceived the coast clear, than he scrambled down to his 'old house at home,' before the door of which I had just mischievously pushed a pebble. Determined not to be baffled by such an obstacle, he quickly scraped it away, sorted his shell, and, giving a kind of gymnastic leap (that made me laugh heartily) from the place where he stood, he dropped his tail with the greatest precision into the aperture, adjusted his body, and galloped off to some more favourable spot."

From our extracts it will be seen that Mr.

Harper's book is not a mere compilation by a dilettante naturalist; and we hope the encouragement this first attempt will meet with will induce him to contribute further to our popular natural history literature.

History of England—[*Geschichte von England*]. By Dr. Reinhold Pauli. Vol. V. (Gotha, Perthes; London, Williams & Norgate.)

HERE is another volume of Dr. Pauli's 'History of England.' It embraces the period from the accession of the House of Lancaster to the death of Henry the Seventh. Written in a clear, sober, and truthful style, while this work avoids all attempt at rapid movement and highly-coloured picture, it aims at the compensating merits of being calm and free from prejudice. We find in it the same conscientious reference to our national archives, with constant citations of contemporary documents. Royal and private letters, issue rolls, wardrobe accounts, books of payments, appear constantly cited in the foot notes. The fact of this research is no less commendable than the extent of it is surprising. Only a few months have elapsed since we reviewed Dr. Pauli's former volume; and we have now another of 700 pages, arrayed with original authorities, many of which are not to be found in the works of any among his many predecessors.

Dr. Pauli divides his subject into three portions. In the first, under the title of "The House of Lancaster," he gives in detail a history of Henry the Fourth, Henry the Fifth, and Henry the Sixth, down to the year 1450. There are many obscure passages in the life of the first of these kings, on which he has been unable to throw any new light, though he has evidently taken pains to obtain fresh information and has employed materials for that purpose hitherto unused. The broad features, however, of the policy of the Lancastrian princes are pretty distinctly traced. Aware of their revolutionary titles, and weakened by an opposition threatening every day to rise in arms, they strove to make amends for the *coup d'état* against Richard the Second by governing according to the constitution and the parliamentary laws then in force. But they had other and more vulgar shifts. To strengthen themselves, they threw rope to the Church, and to the military class. They gratified the persecuting spirit of the clergy against the Lollards, and found employment for the turbulent spirits among the laity by a renewal of the old wars with France. Revolutions move in cycles. We see in a neighbouring empire the repetition of our own history in the fifteenth century. Henry the Fifth was the initiator of this policy; but his early death and the long minority of his son were the occasion of a violent and ominous collapse. In less than thirty years, not only all that the conqueror of Agincourt had won, but even the ancient possessions of the Anjous and the Plantagenets, were, with the exception of Calais and its marches, lost for ever to his race; while in England a storm gathered over the House of Lancaster, raised in the first instance by the factious spirit of the so-called "Good Duke" Humphrey of Gloucester, increased by the popular and inextinguishable hatred of heretics, and fomented by a multitude of adverse causes tending to the setting up of class against class, till at last it burst in one of those terrible commotions in which the mob is lord and master and anarchy reigns triumphant.

The second division of Dr. Pauli's work commences with Jack Cade's rebellion and the tragical end of the Duke of Suffolk, and carries down the history through the Wars of the Roses to the death of Richard the Third. We are

glad to find that Dr. Pauli gives no countenance to the modern paradoxes of those who would make a paragon of virtue of the last-named monarch. With the scantiness of our information, and the great dearth of original documents to illustrate his short but important reign, any estimate we can form of his character must unfortunately depend very much on the critical interpretation of the celebrated fragment left us by Sir Thomas More. On this subject Dr. Pauli has some valuable remarks, not only in the body of his work, but also in his notes and appendix.

The last division, headed "The Compromise," contains an elaborate exposition of the reign of Henry the Seventh, which, although the beginning of a new dynasty, has been justly included in the present volume as the sequel of the foregoing struggles and the termination of the Middle Ages in England. The author has evidently made this reign his peculiar study. The administration and foreign politics of the cold, selfish, and arbitrary Tudor are traced by the light of Bacon's splendid biography, with the aid of other materials with which Bacon was unacquainted. At the end of the volume is a list and minute description of the sources from which Dr. Pauli has derived his information, whether in printed books or in official documents, State papers, and other MSS. in our Public Record Offices and the British Museum. Among other unprinted chronicles the MS. History of Henry the Seventh, by his French poet and historiographer, Bernard André, has supplied many well-attested facts, and its publication in one of the forthcoming volumes of the new Government series is referred to with satisfaction beforehand. Even from foreign sources, hitherto quite unknown, information is derived upon English affairs. Who would have expected to find in a contemporary chronicle of Dantzig some very interesting details of Edward the Fourth's exile in Holland, and his victorious return to his kingdom, a confirmation of the disputed fact that Richard the Third put his nephews to death, and additional information respecting the movements of Perkin Warbeck, "de witte Rose van Engellant," as the writer terms him in his low German dialect? Singularly enough, some German trader, a native of that Baltic town, must have been watching with an intelligent eye, from one of the Hanseatic factories, the important events which then were taking place in England. Another, not less curious, addition to our knowledge of English history is taken from a manuscript volume in the Royal Library at Munich.

Dr. Pauli winds up his narrative with a short but copious summary of the political, social, material, moral, and intellectual phases of the fifteenth century, in which the discovery of North America by the Cabots, the introduction of the art of printing by Caxton, the advance made by the English language, and even the first indistinct germs of the English stage, are described in a few pages well worth reading. A passage relating to the first dawn of literature, and the influence of the writers called Humanists in Italy in connexion with our Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, may be translated:—

Nothing is more curious than the early appearance of humanism coming from Italy into England about the time of the Council of Basle, for by this assembly principally that modern school of literature began to spread over the West. It found a very extraordinary representative in the person of Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, about whom we may here collect whatever is worth mentioning. Besides his active political zeal and his inclination to intrigue, the Duke possessed undoubtedly a genuine curiosity and a strong desire of knowledge,

We have seen how he ordered his physician to write down a scientific statement about his own body, which had been thoroughly wasted by endless dissipations. He assembled at his court scholars and inquisitive men that he might learn from them. His contemporaries extol the liberality with which they were rewarded. He had evidently a great predilection for astrology and researches into the secret powers of nature, the fundamental laws of which no true science had as yet discovered. The suspicion is therefore well founded that he was himself deeply entangled in the necromantic and otherwise criminal transactions of his mistress, the famous Eleanor Cobham. The tendency of the whole age was towards discoveries in the mysterious realm of nature. We find the Government granting patents in the shape of a monopoly to discover the philosopher's stone, or to prepare gold from more common substances. How should an inquisitive prince like Duke Humphrey not be carried away by the same strong passion? His interest, however, in spiritual subjects went much further. Most of his countrymen who distinguished themselves in literature are generally on good terms with him, like Whethamstede, the chronicler and Abbott of St. Albans, and John Lydgate, the poet, whom he desired to translate a book of Boccaccio into English, and who in his ode on the coronation of Henry the Sixth in France does not forget the opportunity of praising the Duke of Gloucester. It does not appear how the Duke became acquainted with Italy and her literature, whether by reading, as Chaucer did a generation before him, or more directly by those connexions he had formerly entertained in France and Flanders. We find, however, that the first Italian scholars who make their appearance in England have entered his service; for instance, Titus Livius of Forlì, the biographer of King Henry the Fifth. In Italy, on the other hand, the pleasure he takes in literature is well known, and before long the chiefs of the humanist school are in correspondence with the Duke. Leonardo Aretino, one of the earliest favourites of Cosmo dei Medici, one of those who first began to write correct Latin and to study Greek, dedicated to him his translation of the Politics of Aristotle. This induced another Italian, Pietro Candido Decembrio, who heard the Duke praised so highly by the Bishop of Bayeux, to undertake for him the translation of Plato's Republic. His petition (in the Munich MS.) is accompanied by a letter of introduction, written by the Archbishop Francis of Milan, who compares Gloucester with Julius Caesar and Octavianus. Humphrey, of course, gladly accepts the offer, and rejoices in his answer to hear of such a prosperous revival of classical literature. In another letter, when Decembrio had only sent the fifth book of the Republic, he asks instantly for the whole, and receives naturally all the books, the separate dedication of which was originally reserved for various protectors of the translator. It is not merely a myth that the Duke had collected a library of some hundred volumes and left it to the University of Oxford. In a Cottonian MS. (Julius E.v.) there exists unquestionably a volume which formed a part of it.

We need not make further extracts from Dr. Pauli's pages. Those who like to see their country through other eyes than their own will very sincerely thank him for his interesting and important contribution to our national history.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Treatise on the Administration and Organization of the British Army, with especial Reference to Finance and Supply. By B. de Fonblanque. (Longman & Co.)—Prepared under instructions from the late Minister-at-War, this Treatise is, nevertheless, not published under official sanction. It possesses, therefore, a double value. Mr. Fonblanque, as Assistant Commissary-General, and as engaged by the superior of his department to compile the work, enjoyed every possible advantage, while, as released from responsibility, he expresses his own independent views whenever a statement of opinion appears necessary. It is a characteristic

fact, that his volume is the first on the subject that has appeared in England with any pretension to authority. We have books in abundance on tactics, strategy, fortification, and gunnery; but our military library has hitherto contained no manual of that science which Carnot practised when Napoleon described him as the organizer of victories. Mr. Fonblanque has, therefore, met a want at once obvious and important, and he has performed the task entrusted to him with admirable completeness, and with a skill and judgment which will, no doubt, secure for his work a standard reputation. With French, Italian, and German models before him, he has not servilely imitated or reproduced them; but adopting a plan of his own, has worked it out with peculiar success. He explains, however, that it was originally intended to publish the Treatise under the seal of the War Department; but that—owing, we infer, to the change of ministry—"it was intimated that it could not be published under official authority, unless I would consent to eliminate from it the passages involving criticism, discussion, or censure of existing institutions." Such a censorship would have destroyed one of the chief objects the writer had in view, "and reduced the book to a meagre and unconnected record of our military establishments." The result is, that Mr. Fonblanque supplies at once a description of British army administration, and a commentary on its principles and details. It must be evident how far the interest of the work is thus enhanced. The early chapters, it should be mentioned, are historical, glancing at antiquity, sketching the Middle-Age establishments, and tracing from its origin the modern system. From this point, in a second division of his Treatise, Mr. Fonblanque passes to the constitution, control, administration, and general organization of the army, expanding thence into details—educational, scientific, manufacturing, judicial, financial, and economical, everywhere exhibiting the warmest anxiety for the soldier's welfare and the character of the army, in peace and war. Such a work, we think, ought to be adopted as a text-book by every officer in the service, commissioned or otherwise. It might be studied in the ranks with advantage. And to intending military legislators it is indispensable.

The English Boy in Japan; or, the Perils and Adventures of Mark Rafter. By William Dalton. With Illustrations. (Nelson & Son.)—The story of the English boy's adventures in Japan was written, Mr. Dalton tells us, before Lord Elgin concluded his treaty with the Tycoon. The book is not, therefore, as might have been expected, a hasty and careless compilation. It contains a full and popular account of the Japanese Empire, spiced with adventure and romance, and may be read with pleasure and profit by the young. Mr. Dalton has an easy way of telling his tale, while acting under the wholesome law that "instruction should be combined with amusement." 'The English Boy in Japan' is a very timely volume.

The Mill in the Valley: a Tale of German Rural Life. By the Author of 'Moravian Life in the Black Forest.' (Hall & Co.)—A pretty tale from the pen of a young but ready writer. The English girl who wrote 'Moravian Life in the Black Forest' has drawn upon similar reminiscences for 'The Mill in the Valley,' which is a religious story, simple, sketchy and quietly romantic. Some of the incidents and dialogues are introduced without much purpose; but the narrative, though vague, excites interest, and suggests an abundance of wisdom for the young. It is chiefly noticeable, however, as a picture of Black Forest manners, which are lightly and freshly drawn, with evident enthusiasm.

The Kangaroo Hunters; or, Adventures in the Bush. By Anne Bowman. (Routledge & Co.)—In this narrative Australia is turned to account by those young people, now so popular, who visit all known parts, and also, on starting a strange beast, learn from a ready parent that it is the *Chlamydosaurus Kingii*, or recognize in a water-bird the *Cereopsis*, or jump with delight to see the *Acacia stenophylla*. At the same time, they fight kangaroos, baffle bulls, and fashion boats for themselves—having sought a Eucalyptus with that object—

and, under sun and moon, on land and water, in solitude or among savages, do all that is to be expected from those modern families of Crusoes who are expected to make the Christmas holidays merry, even while they propagate a knowledge of geography, botany, zoology, and aboriginal manners. Miss Bowman is a skilled workwoman in the use of these materials, and her story dashes wonderfully through a wide range of adventures, never losing sight of its didactic aim.

Text-Book of Modern Carpentry; comprising a Treatise on Building-Timber. By T. W. Sitloway. (Low & Co.)—Mr. Sitloway has prepared in this volume a book of reference for the master-carpenter, and a manual of instruction for the journeyman and the apprentice. Several large works on the same subject are extant, but they are in general too voluminous and costly for ordinary purposes. There can be little doubt as to the practical value of a treatise at once so simple and so comprehensive.

Our Veterans of 1854, in Camp and before the Enemy. By a Regimental Officer. (Skeet.)—It needs some temptation to read over again the Crimean story. Between our days and those of Sebastopol the Indian revolt has opened its lurid and blood-stained chasms. An epoch seems to have passed, so gigantic have been the proportions, and so swift the passage of events since the Diamond Battery was at work,—since a sea of war flooded the misty valley of Inkerman,—since the heights of the Tauric Peninsula wore their embroidery of scarlet and gold. Still, a soldier's adventures, soldierly told, can scarcely be monotonous. In this volume "by a Regimental Officer," well-known paths are trodden, familiar scenes are recalled, incidents of which not a few have been dramatized into oblivion, are again described; but there is so much dash—such a hearty rattle in the narrative, that, in spite of prejudice, we find ourselves once more interested in hearing how the British troops sailed from Malta to Varna, how they landed at Old Fort, and how they fought on the banks of the Alma. There is even some novelty in our veteran's account of the flank march, the first bombardment, Balaklava, Inkerman, and "the storm." Military readers—especially those who have Crimean reminiscences—may be glad to fight their battles over again with "a Regimental Officer."

Tents and Tent Life, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time. By Godfrey Rhodes. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—Capt. Rhodes is an inventor of tent designs, of which he has patented several. In this work, which, of course, is more or less designed to illustrate his own novelties, he sketches the tent-life of all periods and all regions, bringing together a variety of interesting matter, and adding a view, historical and practical, of the science of castrametation and its adjuncts. It is not a little curious to trace the diversities of invention among barbarous tribes—the Arab tent, the Hottentot kraal, the Navajoe lodge, the Fuegian wigwam, the Andaman hut, the pavilions of China and Turkey. Capt. Rhodes is very erudite and specific; but, as a matter of course, every previous form of tent fails in comparison with his own. We have no doubt that his suggestions are worth the attention of military men.

Tales from the Operas. Edited by George Frederick Pardon. (Blackwood.)—What next? Here is a door opened into a world without limit. Why not as well, Tales from the Irish Melodies of Moore and Mr. Lover?—from the Scotch Songs of Scotland's thousand singers?—from the Lyrics of Barry Cornwall and the Rev. Mr. Kingsley? The well-known "Mary" of the last named songster, whom "the creeping tide" overtook on "the sands of Dee," when she had merely gone innocently out in the evening "to call the cattle home," might be nicely flattened out, so as to make a railway shilling's-worth, and the three wives of the "Three Fishers" expanded by a master of pathetic verbiage into three volumes, *post octavo*. No scandal against opera. The opera-book has been always thought the *stumbling*-portion of the entertainment to persons having sense,—such good dramas as 'Norma,' 'La Sonnambula,' 'La Juive,' and such clever pieces of complication as

DAMEN-STIFTER.

January 3.

WILL you allow me to add my mite to the interesting communication of your accomplished Correspondent "A. J." on the subject of *Damen Stifte*, or Female Chapters?

A *Stift* is a foundation or endowment, originally for pious uses, but applicable to any purposes determined by the will of the founder. The earliest "*Stifte*" were the monastic institutions which date from the ninth century. Akin to these were the endowments for the advancement of learning, in which England—where change is not yet synonymous with destruction—is still so rich. Eton is the most splendid type of a royal *Stift*. When such endowments were made by private persons, it was natural that they should regard the interests of their descendants. Germany, accordingly, abounds with *Familien Stifte*—foundations for all the descendants of such or such a family. These are, I believe, confined to the nobility. We have, as far as I know, nothing of the kind, or nothing more nearly approaching it than the player Alleyne's endowment at Dulwich, and the endowments for founder's kin at some of the great schools and the colleges at Oxford or Cambridge. But all such provisions in England are consecrated, be it observed, either to the education of the young or the support of the aged, and have little in common with the asylums for poor nobles necessitated by the institutions of Germany. Where, as in Germany, all the offspring of a noble marriage are noble, and can neither divest themselves of their titles, nor engage in any career of civil life; where the estates of noble families are so settled that an elder son forfeits his claim if he marries a woman who is not *ebenbürtig* (i. e., of precisely the same degree of nobility as himself), and, consequently, the chances of fortunes being repaired by marriage are infinitely diminished,—it is manifest that there must always be a large body of poor nobles for whom their families or the State must make some provision. Accordingly, a wealthy noble, having few or no children, founded a *Stift* for the maintenance and education of the male children of his line, or made any other disposition in favour of his descendants. I remember, on one occasion, one of those disruptions of a family caused by divorce, then so frequent in Germany, asking what was to be done with the children, who were very young. "Oh! there's a *Stift* in the family of B—" (a very ancient family of North Germany), was the answer; "the boys will be brought up there."

With regard to the *Damen Stifte*, I believe your Correspondent is mistaken in imagining that they are more numerous in Protestant than in Catholic Germany. The ancient *Stifte* were, of course, all Catholic. They were chapters formed on the model of those attached to the cathedrals and other religious establishments for men. At the Reformation they shared in the general transfer of church property to the new faith, and *de gré ou de force*, became what the territory in which they were placed became. If your benevolent Correspondent, whose zeal for the honour and happiness of her sex does her so much honour, should happen to get a nearer view of the working of these institutions, I fear she would find little to admire in them. I happened to know a *Stiftedame* belonging to a (now) Protestant *Stift*, in an ancient city of Central Germany, once famous for its ecclesiastical power and riches. I had many long and intimate conversations with her on the life, character, and occupations of the sisterhood. I saw that she looked unhappy, and she saw that I felt compassion and sympathy—though she was a stranger, and I knew not what were her sorrows. Gradually, and often while talking of other things, the whole dreary and hopeless picture of a life stood before me: monotony without peace; society without animation, sympathy or kindness. She was a woman of some ability, some instruction, and a great desire for more. This, she told me, brought upon her a daily and hourly persecution, such as would be impossible anywhere but in a community of single *désœuvrées* women. She tried to teach herself Latin—a monstrous offence—and in this she was assisted by a venerable ecclesiastic, who seemed to be her only comforter. He was a Catho-

lic, which of course greatly enhanced her crime, and the bitterness of her persecution. In what this persecution consisted it would be difficult to say, or rather in what it did not consist. It seemed to enter into every act and circumstance of daily life. She seemed to me to be dying—slowly tending to death with nettles.

It is very possible that she exaggerated—that she misrepresented her tormentors—and that they had a case as against her. But that such a state of things is possible, is, I think, condemnation enough of a system, under which they can prevail. This is the only Protestant female *Stift* of which I know anything.

There are two noble *Damen Stifte* in Prague, both of course Catholic, and inaccessible to any young lady who cannot produce her sixteen quarters, i. e., who is not descended from eight ancestors of equal birth on either side. The *Pröbstin*, or head, of the *Stift* on the Hradschin, founded by Maria Theresa, is, or was, a member of the Imperial family, and has the high privilege of crowning the Empress of Austria as Queen of Bohemia. I was fortunate enough to know a lady from each of these *Stifte*—one, a charming woman who had availed herself of the liberty they enjoy of quitting their order and their not very oppressive vows, and had married. The other, a pretty, graceful and agreeable young lady, who carried her title of Madame, the cross of her order, and the dress of black, white and grey, which she knew how to make so elegant and attractive at balls and theatres, concerts and pic-nics, with a freedom which can be enjoyed by none but a widow or a *Stiftedame*. Your Correspondent says, "she takes, with the title of Madame, the rank and position of a married woman." This gives but a faint notion of the immunities enjoyed by a *Stiftedame*, whose movements seemed to me to be completely uncontrolled, save by her own sense of propriety.

I could not find from this very attractive young countess that the members of the chapter had any stated functions or occupations, except that, when in residence, they must chant the Psalms or litanies in chapel every morning;—I forget whether Vespers also, but I rather think not. This is very like the analogous obligation of "Chapel" at Oxford and Cambridge, and is most likely performed with the same earnest devotion. In this instance I saw the agreeable side of the life of a *Stiftedame*. The charming *Chanoinesse* was on her travels "without incumbrances," without cares, free and independent, admired, and happy to be admired, and all this with an unimpeachable *status* and position.

I must close my list with a French *Chanoinesse*, a young lady of high rank, daughter of a very eminent father, and worthy of such a descent. She lived with her mother and family; and I should not have discovered anything peculiar in her position but for the black dress, the cross of the order, and the title of Madame. She was Madame la Comtesse Louise de ——. She was a person who could well have dispensed with external distinctions of any kind; but I must admit that those she bore became her, and that she bore them with great dignity.

It is, however, to be observed, that the office of *Hofdame* confers in Germany the same title of Madame, and that every one of the charming "Muses" who surround our Queen would in Germany be invested with the dignity of *Madam-hood*.

Whether these or similar institutions can be turned to any better account for the sex than the affording maintenance and shelter to a certain number of poor and well-born young women, I do not pretend to say. As a reward for the public services of the father, the foundation of the Grand-Duchess Dowager of Weimar seems peculiarly graceful and appropriate, for what can give greater bitterness to death than the thought of leaving tenderly nurtured girls unprotected? The wise abrogation of invidious distinctions, the placing Catholic and Protestant, noble and non-noble, on an equal footing is worthy of Weimar.

The whole civilized world is interested in hearing that the charming little capital, the source of so much light and beauty, is still the place where

genius and merit are held in the highest honour. Our thanks are due to your Correspondent for the welcome assurance that the noble traditions of its illustrious rulers are living and active. S. A.

Jan. 4.

P.S.—After writing the above, I sent it to an accomplished German neighbour to read, begging her to point out any errors I might have fallen into. Her answer, or rather comment, is far more valuable than the text, and removes some doubt I entertained whether what I had to say on the subject were worth your notice. As it has elicited these interesting and authentic particulars, I do not hesitate to send it you.—

"You are right in saying that the *Stifte* were grafted upon the old Catholic institutions. In fact, I never heard otherwise. Personally, I am acquainted with three such, and here the very building attests its date anterior to the Reformation. In Dobbertin, for instance, there is the regular old *Kloster*, with its *Kreuz-gängen* and dwellings for the *Stift-damen*,—the more modern houses clustering round the *Kloster*, as the number of *Stift-damen* increased and rendered an increase of dwellings necessary. Those that I know receive only daughters of noblemen, and two places reserved for the daughters of a *Bürgermeister*—such a person, as you remember, is generally a lawyer of repute. It is of importance to know that young ladies, who are *eingekauft* at an early age, receive the *viertel-Hebung* at the age of 15 or 16, and then this money comes in nicely toward their education,—at about 28, the *halbe-Hebung*,—and if they do not marry, they have a chance at 40 or 45 to be *Stift-damen*, with a good position and handsome income. The head of the three *Stifte* I know was called *Frau Domina*,—her income was just double that of the others, and at Court she ranked immediately after the reigning family. I agree with you fully as to the monotony and *Geiststöckung* of such a life, divided between gossip and card-playing, although these ladies were permitted to reside half the year somewhere else—where they liked. I owe, however, some of my happiest days to an intimacy with *Stift-damen*,—one particularly, who had been *Hofdame* of Luise of Prussia, and an intimate friend of Jean Paul. Such an institution seems to be perfectly out of place and time in England,—but in Germany, from the many nobles that exist, as you observe, it is of immense importance, and so far from having anything to do with religious or charitable functions, it is an honourable *Versorgung* for the daughters of poor noblemen. The wife of a reigning sovereign is generally the patron of a *Stift*, or, if she be rich, increases the endowments. That of Dobbertin, for instance, is rich in land and forests, and has a perfectly organized civil administration, as a *Klosterhauptmann*, renewed by election every three years, and chosen from among the high nobility—a *Forstmeister* (the care of the forests), with a number of *sub-Forstere*—a lawyer, called curiously enough the *Kirchenmeister*, with his clerks, &c. You see, therefore, some are a large community in themselves. I admire particularly that part of your paper in which you give a just and grateful tribute to the influence of Weimar and its noble sovereign. M. T."

SHAKESPEARE AND HIS EDITORS.

New York, Dec. 20, 1858.

It was but yesterday that I saw Mr. J. P. Collier's letter in the *Athenæum* of Nov. 20. He who excuses himself accuses himself only when he volunteers his apology; and Mr. Collier, having too hastily supposed that I have been guilty of "flagrantly misrepresenting" him, and as wrongfully accused me of it in your columns, I ask, in justice to him, as well as to myself, that I may set the matter right in the same quarter in which he did the wrong.

Mr. Collier accuses me of saying, in my introduction to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," that he doubts and denies that the 4to. of 1602 of that play is a "surreptitious" edition. Nothing could have been further from my thought when I wrote that introduction; and I should assert, "without

† By the parents or friends paying a sum, like the *dot* of a nun, to the *Stift*.

mitigation or remorse," that nothing was further from my act, were it not that by so doing I should place myself in the unpleasant, if not unbecoming, position of either flatly contradicting a gentleman of Mr. Collier's years and respectability, or giving lessons in the meaning of one of the simplest English idioms to a scholar of his learning and experience. As it is, I prefer to apologize to him for any concern that I may have innocently caused him, and to assure him of my confident belief that no other Englishman (certainly no American) will put the construction on my words that he did.

For what did I say? Having, in the introduction referred to (p. 199), first stated that "there is, and can be, but one opinion as to the surreptitious origin of the quarto of 1602," in the next paragraph I say, that "it is difficult to understand how there can be any doubt . . . that the quarto is not only a surreptitious text, but a mere sketch of the afterwards perfected play,"—and it is this that I say that Mr. Collier doubts and denies. Hereupon Mr. Collier proceeds to substantiate his charge of flagrant misrepresentation, by quoting a passage from his own introduction (the very passage that I had in mind), in which he says, that though many editors regard the quarto of 1602 "as the first sketch of the drama," he is "not of that opinion!"

I can now more easily account for the fact that my understanding of Shakespeare differs from Mr. Collier's in so many instances. For in the passage, for instance, of 'Henry the Fourth,' where *Falstaff* says, "I am not only witty myself, but the cause that wit is in other men," I understand him to mean, that he is both witty himself, and the cause of wit in other men. But Mr. Collier, it would seem, must understand the passage to mean only that *Falstaff* was witty himself. This idiom occurs many times in Shakespeare's works; and, if I mistake not, I have seen it in those of Addison, Steele, and Goldsmith,—and even such modern writers as Lord Macaulay, Dean Trench, Mr. Thackeray,—not to mention other writers of good English,—where it must, in my humble judgment, have produced deplorable confusion in the mind of Mr. Collier, should he have read the works of those authors. For, in my ignorance, I supposed that in the passage to which Mr. Collier objects, I had stated just what he states, viz. that he thought the quarto of 1602 of 'The Merry Wives' surreptitious; but that he did not think that it was both surreptitious and a first sketch. I regret that I did not express myself in a manner more agreeable to his feelings and his views of our language.

As to "casting my eyes" upon Mr. Collier's introductions, I beg to assure him that I have read them all most carefully, and write with them always within reach of my hand; and that in my opinion any editor of Shakespeare who should neglect his (Mr. Collier's) careful and learned labours would be guilty of culpable neglect, and wrong not only Mr. Collier, but Shakespeare and his readers.

I think it right that I should also correct certain misstatements as to fact, made by the writer of the notice of my work, published in the *Athenæum* of Nov. 13. It is in no sense true that I write with "ill nature" or in a "derogatory" manner of other living Shaksperian editors. I turn from the quarrels which have disgraced the pages of Shakespeare's commentators with sorrow and disgust; and in my own editorial work I eschew controversy, and mention "all the five gentlemen who within the last fifteen years have put their names to editions of Shakespeare" with gratitude for their labours and respect for their abilities, if not with even personal kindness; although I cannot always agree with all of them. Since I have held a pen I have not been guilty of a disrespectful personality. When I am so guilty, may my pen drop powerless from my fingers!

The writer in question is equally in error in his statement, twice made, that I admit that "not a few of the best authorities" for editing Shakespeare are wanting in this country. On the contrary, I said (Advertisement, p. 2) that, "with exceedingly rare exceptions, all readings and quotations" in my edition "have been given from the originals," i.e. that but a few originals are wanting, and their place is fully supplied for all practical purposes.

We have no Dukes (of Devonshire, or otherwise), here yet, although we do not know what an inscrutable Providence may have in store for us; but we have gentlemen of wealth enough, and taste enough, to buy well-authenticated quartos of Shakespeare and other rarities of Elizabethan literature, and generosity enough to let their fellow-students use their treasures freely. I lack nothing that I need. If my edition be bad, it is my fault; not my misfortune.

Nor have I used the corrections of Mr. Collier's folio of 1632 (which, by the way, I treat with more consideration than any English editor does) "in considerably more than a hundred instances." I have a list of the readings which I adopt, and which I shall publish; so that I can state with confidence that in the comedies I use the readings in question in only twenty-eight instances; and most of these are unimportant,—the mere restorations of articles and prepositions that dropped out in the press, or were omitted by transcribers. All other variations from the first folio in my edition are based upon the quartos, or the conjectures of other editors or myself. It is difficult for me to comprehend how these misstatements could have been made, but I shall not willingly attribute them to design; and I trust to your sense of justice for the publication of this correction of them.

RICHD. GRANT WHITE.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Prof. Owen will read a paper, at the meeting of the Zoological Society, on Tuesday next, 'On the External Characters of the Gorilla,' which will be illustrated by a mounted specimen of the animal, recently received from the Gaboon.

A friend in Dublin wishes to inquire through these columns whether any step is likely to be taken for the burial or removal of the ashes of the late J. M. Kemble. Our great Saxon scholar has been dead nearly two years. He remains unburied. On the temporary stone shelf in the Cemetery of Mount Jerome, near Dublin, on which his dust was placed by strangers, his dust still lies. A certificate, testifying these strange facts, is now before us. Now, surely this ripe scholar deserves from those who were his friends in life, if not a monument, at least a grave. If they think not, let them say so; and the public will then have a right to step in. The dozen pounds or so required to house him in his rest will not be wanting, so soon as those who enjoy the first right to discharge this pious office shall distinctly yield their claim. At all events, this scandal of an unburied body ought to cease.

The Society of Arts have announced the subjects for their offered premiums, for the sessions 1858-59 and 1859-60. They run to one hundred and forty-five articles, and the mere enumeration would fill six of our columns in small type. The Swiney Prize, of a silver goblet, with a hundred guineas in it,—this year to be given to the writer of the best work on Medical Jurisprudence,—will be awarded on the 20th instant.

The officers of the India House have presented Mr. John Stuart Mill with a pretty silver testimonial. We are not among those who either fancy that great acquirements unfit men for active life, or that great literary success emancipates a man from the need of attending to common duties. Glad, therefore, are we to find this appreciation of care, courtesy, and business habits in one whose great intelligence has so many other claims on public regard.

Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. Tom Taylor, and Mr. Theodore Martin have consented to act as judges of the Burns eulogistic verses sent in to the Crystal Palace Company.

The National Portrait Gallery will be opened to the public, by tickets, on and after this day week. The days of admission will, until further notice, be Wednesdays and Saturdays, after twelve o'clock. The tickets to be procured, on application, at Messrs. Colnaghi's, Graves', or John Smith's, of New Bond Street. This step will assuredly prove a popular one, and do more than otherwise could be done to augment the collection. It is right to let the public who care about it, and at the mere trouble of asking for a card in the neighbourhood,

judge for themselves. Many voluntary offers for presentation will ensue. Catalogues of the portraits now collected, accompanied with short biographical notices, have been prepared; but portraits in small crowded rooms, and at this dull season of the year, can only be very indistinctly seen. The last two of the little list of fifty-seven pictures are John Dryden and the infamous Judge Jeffreys.

What a dull world this would be, if men were not allowed to see things by a light of their own! Here are two gentlemen, each of whom, we fancy, knows more about English history than nine in every ten persons you meet at your club or in your friend's house, so strangely denying their own knowledge, as to make sport, not merely for the literary Philistines, but for grocers' boys and ladies' maids. Lord Lindsay, "a man of letters as well as an aristocrat," replies to the impeachment of his order—flinging away in a fashion to remind warriors of Don Quixote, and logicians of Lord Peter. He mistakes windmills for giants, and swears the brown loaf is good mutton. Mr. Bright makes observations on the genius of an hereditary peerage, concluding, with peremptory emphasis, that such a peerage cannot for ever exist in a free country. What does Lord Lindsay answer? "Look at history," he cries, "and you will there find that the institution you deery has been the salvation of England. Who does your work—fights your battles—writes your books—guides you in storm and darkness?" And holding the mirror to the past, he bids the immortal shapes rise up with their crowns upon them to rebuke ignorance, silence impeachment. A fine array of names, no doubt; but windmills, not giants: though the crusade is against giants, not against windmills. Of the great dead under whose shields Lord Lindsay would place the peerage, not one was born a peer, not one would have become a peer in the course of direct succession. Only two—Russell and Wellington—were sons of peers. Some of the rest were very humbly born. Latimer was the son of a poor yeoman; the Bacons were small squires in Suffolk, the Raleighs in Devon. Blake's father was a merchant, Cromwell's a maltster. Neither the Hampdens nor the Churchills were noble. Nor were the Rideleys. Nelson's father was a poor parson. Lord Peter swears that, not only are the brown loaves mutton, but very good mutton. Seven-year-old south down, sir! old families, sir! the noble old aristocratic blood, sir! the families, sir, that fight, and write, and rule the country, sir! Yet all this while, apart from controversy, no one knows better than Lord Lindsay, that even had his illustrious dead each descended from long lines of Norman earls, instead of from yeomen, parsons, barristers and squires, his list would prove just nothing. A dozen cases, with no exception, might justify a rough kind of theory. A dozen cases, with a dozen exceptions, go to the wall. To prove anything he must prove everything. Yet some of the very greatest are left blank. Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Johnson, Burke and Watt stand in the very foremost rank of Englishmen—stand in mass long before those named by Lord Lindsay. These men are England. Yet who can name the great-grandfather of any one of these? Their fathers' names are scarcely known, their mothers' not always. Shakespeare's father was a butcher, Milton's a scrivener, Newton's a squireen, Johnson's a bookseller, Burke's an attorney, and Watt's a ship-chandler. Of the antecedents of these men we know as little as of the foundations of Snowdon, Helvelyn, or the Surrey hills.

Three very curious articles occurred at the sale of Mr. Percy Doyle's Mexican Antiquities by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, on Tuesday last. They are thus described in the catalogue:—A mask, with open mouth, in hard red stone, the concave surface sculptured with sitting figure of a Mexican chief, surrounded by various emblems. This probably unique object was found in the ruins of Palenque; sold for 13*l*.—A large sacrificial collar, in polished granite, in form of a horse-shoe, with deities carved round it. This collar, which was found in the ruins of Palenque, was used for putting over the necks of the victims when laid down on the sacrificial stone for the purpose of decapitation. Only one other specimen of this highly interesting object is known, which is in the

Museum in Mexico; sold for 217.—A Mexican deity, with grotesque human face, sculptured out of a very large and massive piece of polished greenstone. An excessively rare specimen, found in the ruins of Palenque. Eleven inches long and six inches broad; sold for 257.

Mr. E. W. Sergeant, of Balliol College, Oxford, has been appointed one of the masters in Wellington College.

The seasonal meetings of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society will be held as noted:—that on January 11, at the Marylebone Institution, Portman Square. April 13, at Christ's Hospital, with excursions to London Wall, St. Bartholomew's and Barbers' Hall: June 14, at Guildhall, with a dip into the crypt of Bow Church; July 27, at Harrow on the Hill and December 13, at Crosby Hall.

The *Builder* calls attention to facts connected with the opening of "the People's Park," at Aston Hall, Birmingham, which cannot be too widely laid before the public. It appears now, that at the time when Her Majesty consented to visit Warwickshire for the inaugural ceremonies, the property was not paid for,—and it is now coolly stated that Royalty was invited as a speculation, since it was hoped that our Sovereign's presence would draw a great gathering, and thus aid to fill the treasury, where the deficit is said to amount to eighteen thousand pounds. That something of the kind was done at the Leeds Musical Festival a few weeks later we pointed out in due course. This is humiliating as a comment on the liberality of the gentlemen at Birmingham, and, we submit, not respectful to our monarch—supposing her in ignorance of the real nature and intent of her "engagement."

A report for the year from the Salford Museum and Free Library shows steady progress. The collection of books approaches the twenty-fourth thousand. The total issues for the year exceed those of the previous year by more than two thousand volumes. We note an improvement in class as well as in number. The demand for Novels has not increased during the past two years; while the reading in Ecclesiastical History and Theology has nearly doubled its extent. In the section of Travels, History and Biography, as also in that of Science and Art, we note a fall. The gain seems to be chiefly in the department of Poetry and Periodicals (odd combination!).

Of antiquarian research this winter, says a friend in Naples, there is little or nothing to say. The Count of Syracuse has not excavated at Cumæ this season. His Royal Highness followed up the excavations made near a spot called the Deserta, not far from Sorrento, by a Russian nobleman, but without making any great discovery.

A magnificent equatorial, by Merz, of Munich, will be shortly erected at the Palermo Observatory, under the superintendence of M. Encke, of Berlin, who has been consulted during the construction of the instrument.

An Astronomical Observatory has recently been established near Algiers, by the French Government. Besides making astronomical observations, for which the climate is particularly favourable, it is intended to register the meteorology of the district. The observatory will be under the superintendence of Professor Simon, of the Government Lyceum at Algiers; and M. Bulard, who has been provided with a powerful telescope, will have the charge of the astronomical observations.

M. Niepce de Saint-Victor has been pursuing, with much diligence, his investigations into the influence of solar light on organic and inorganic bodies. An extensive series of experiments has been communicated by M. Chevreul to the Académie des Sciences. Many of these experiments were merely confirmatory of his former results, or tended to show that the property of absorbing the solar rays and giving them out again in darkness was common to a very large number of dissimilar bodies. It will be remembered by many of our readers that M. Niepce, in a former communication, stated that a tube of paper or metal, white on the inside, being exposed directly opposite the sun for an hour, absorbed a large quantity of light, which could, by closing the end of the tube, be preserved,

and employed at some future time in producing a photographic copy of a picture on tissue paper upon a piece of chemically prepared paper placed to receive it. That, indeed, the solar radiations could be bottled up for a future day: M. Niepce has since proved that if a cylinder of white cardboard, which has been exposed to sunshine, be carefully closed up in a tin case, "it is active six months after its insulation," and if there is placed at the end of the tube a transparent print, and then a piece of photographic paper, the radiations from the inside of the tube will act precisely as if the arrangement had been exposed to the solar rays. After these absorbed radiations have once effected the decomposition of any of the salts of gold or silver they are powerless—that is, they are expended in producing this change. M. Niepce has been carrying his investigations yet further, and he has approached the confines of that territory between Physics and Physiology, which has hitherto been but a bewildering problem. Earth—agricultural soil—has been taken from a considerable depth, and being spread upon a plate in darkness, a piece of paper covered with chloride of silver has been placed above it, and no effect has been produced. The same soil has been exposed to sunshine—one-half of it being covered by an opaque screen. It has then been taken into a dark room, and a piece of similar photographic paper placed as in the former experiment. All that part of the paper over the soil which had been exposed was darkened, but that portion which had been covered produced no effect. Here we have evidence of the absorption of the solar rays by the surface soil, and of the continuation in obscurity of that action which has been commenced under the influence of sunshine. The researches of M. Niepce de Saint-Victor confirm, in a remarkable manner, the views entertained by his uncle, M. Nicéphore Niepce, who, in December, 1829, wrote thus:—"Light, in its state of composition and decomposition, acts chemically upon bodies. It is absorbed, it combines with them, and communicates to them new properties." We shall anxiously wait the extension of these researches upon vital organisms, in the direction indicated by M. Chevreul.

SIXTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES AND WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the contributions of British Artists, is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 19, Pall Mall.—Admission, One Shilling; Catalogues, Sixpence. Open from Ten till Five.

THE SIXTH EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY is NOW OPEN, at the Gallery of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, daily from 10 till 5; Evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from 7 till 10.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA is OPEN every Evening (including Saturday) at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved, which can be taken in advance from the Plan at the Egyptian Hall, every day from 11 to 4, without any extra charge, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

BARNUM'S THIRD AND LAST ADDRESS, on MONEY-MAKING AND HUMBUM, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, FRIDAY, January 14. Owing to the great success of his two previous Entertainments, Mr. P. T. Barnum will, in compliance with public request, REPEAT his ADDRESS, with Anecdotes, Experiences, and Pictorial Illustrations. Open at Seven, commence at Eight. Carriages for a Quarter to Ten.—Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Body of Hall and Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Chappell's, Mitchell's, Gramer & Beale's, Jullien's, Keith's, & Chesapeake, and at the Hall.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron, H.R. HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.—NOTICE THIS INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED to the Public on MONDAY NEXT the 10th inst. at Twelve o'clock, with CHILDE'S NEW PHANTASMAGORIA, the DISSOLVING VIEWS OF DON QUIXOTE, and all the other CHRISTMAS LECTURES and ENTERTAINMENTS.—THE FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF THE GIFTS for the JUVENILES from the WHEEL OF FORTUNATUS will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst.

Managing Director, R. L. LONGBOTTOM.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 3, Titchbourne Street, opposite the Haymarket, Open Daily for Gentlemen only.—Lectures at Three, Half-past Four, and Eight o'clock, on important and interesting topics in connexion with Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology (vide Programmes). Admission, 1s.—Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c., sent post free, direct from the Author, on the receipt of twelve stamps.

SCIENCE

On the Mode of Formation of Shells of Animals, of Bone, and of several other Structures. By George Rainey. (Churchill.)—This book is a reprint of some papers which have already appeared in some of the scientific journals, with additional researches by the author. On the announcement of the cell-theory by its authors, Messrs. Schleiden and Schwann, it was supposed that it applied equally

to the development of the hard structures, as shell and bone, as to the softer tissues of animals and plants. Not to refer to the fact, that doubt has been thrown altogether over the theory of cell-growth, there can be no doubt that Mr. Rainey has shown in this book, that a theory of "molecular coalescence," quite independent of any vital force, is capable of explaining the appearances presented by shells and bones which had hitherto been regarded as resulting from the growth of nucleated cells. It has been long known that certain crystalline bodies when they come in contact with organic matters in solution, lose their crystalline form, and present a spherical one. This Mr. Rainey has shown is all that is necessary to produce the cellular appearance found in the majority of hard structures. These researches of Mr. Rainey will undoubtedly lead to considerable modifications in the views of physiologists, as to the nature of the ultimate structure of plants and animals altogether.

The Pinetum: being a Synopsis of all the Coniferous Plants at present known. By George Gordon, assisted by Robert Glendinning. (Bohn.)—The group of trees and shrubs of which Mr. Gordon presents an account in this volume have a strong family resemblance, and, on account of their very general culture for ornament and use in this country, deserve a separate treatise. But few of this large family are natives of Great Britain, although the great mass of them can be successfully cultivated in our climate. Some of them, as the gigantic Wellingtonia, are amongst the largest of known trees, and have only recently been discovered. In this book Mr. Gordon has described nearly a hundred new kinds. The work is intended for those who are anxious to become acquainted with the details of structure of these beautiful plants. In order to render the work useful to those unacquainted with technical botany, the author has used the simplest language, and an alphabetical arrangement. At the same time, he has added a scientific synopsis, so that the work is adapted for the use both of the amateur and the adept in botany. An account is also given of the uses to which many of these plants are applied. This work will be found of great service to all interested in the botanical study or culture of the Fir tribe.

Life beneath the Waters; or, the Aquarium in America. By Arthur M. Edwards. (Baillière.)—The Aquarium has evidently become a domestic institution with the Anglo-Saxon race. We have yet seen no literature devoted to it from the continent of Europe, but here is a work from the New World. It has not yet developed a genius for observation on the other side of the Atlantic, and Mr. Edwards's book, principally comprised of extracts from English books, will hardly supply English readers with much new matter. In turning over his pages, we are almost surprised to find that New York should produce so few creatures that are not found in England, and of these his accounts are not very satisfactory. An account of the successful culture of plants and animals in the fresh-water and marine aquaria in America would really be an interesting addition to our knowledge of the habits of the species of certain families which are common to both the old and new worlds. We make no doubt that we shall hear again on this subject from New York.

Figures and Descriptions of the New, Choice, and Rarer Plants of the South-West of Europe, particularly Spain.—[Icones, &c.] By Moritz Willkomm. Vol. I. (Leipzig, Payne.)—The object and scope of this work are sufficiently indicated by the title. The numerous publications illustrative of the Botany of Spain and Portugal, of the south-west of France, and of the Balearic Isles (the district comprehended in the present work), which had previously appeared, from the time of Cavanilles downwards, have all been more or less imperfect; and even of the species described, a considerable proportion had never been figured. The difficulty of access to the collections in which many of the plants previously indicated are preserved, and particularly the Royal Botanical Museum at Madrid, which have, however, been freely opened to the author, was until now an additional cause of the defects referred to. The work now under con-

consideration is intended to supply this deficiency, and to complete, as far as possible, the materials of a perfect Flora of that district of the European continent and the adjacent islands. Of the manner in which that portion of the work which is now before us has been executed it would be difficult to speak too highly. The descriptions are full and clear, and the synonymy worked out with great care. The subjects given in the present volume, comprising only the Sileneæ and the Alsineæ, are not showy or splendid, but characterized rather by extreme neatness of form, minuteness of detail, and a quiet, uniform tone of colour; and these characters are maintained with a scrupulous truthfulness such as is rarely seen in botanical illustration. If the work be continued as it has been commenced, it will form a valuable addition to the illustrated Flora of Europe. The execution altogether is highly creditable to the English establishment in Leipzig, that of Mr. Payne, from which it is issued.

Electro-Chemistry, with Positive Results. By Charles Chalmers. (Churchill).—We suspect that Mr. Chalmers is a philosopher who works without knowing what others have done. In his quotation of authorities he does not appear to have consulted those who have most recently studied the subjects to which his labours have been devoted. Many of his remarks are undoubtedly suggestive, but his conclusions do not appear to be warranted by his experiments. The work, however, is not confined to electro-chemistry, but contains remarks on geological deposits, sanitary arrangements, the French law of Inheritance, the best form of government, and finishes with a proposal to make a highway over Mont Blanc by means of a rope, and a balloon swinging over it.

The Construction of Wrought-Iron Bridges, embracing the Practical Application of the Principles of Mechanics to Wrought-Iron Girder-Work. By John Herbert Latham, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.).—The great defect of all works and treatises on engineering is, that they are too theoretical. Their authors have generally favourite theories, which they work out in their studies, fondly imagining that a plan which ripens to apparent perfection on paper will stand practical tests. Hence the frequent sad failures in engineering works, sometimes involving loss of life—always loss of professional character. Now, the great merit of Mr. Latham's book is, that it deals more with practice than theory; the object of his treatise being to exhibit the application of mechanical theory in as simple working forms as possible to those points of girder-work in which that application is proved practically valuable. Girder-work, which now enters so largely into the construction of almost all engineering structures, where iron is used, is of the greatest importance, and as the comparative merits of the suspended and hanging girders are yet undecided, any practical information on the subject is extremely valuable. Mr. Latham has had the great advantage of being largely employed by the late eminent engineer, Mr. Rendel, to assist in planning and erecting the plate and lattice girders of many bridges, and all the calculations in his book connected with the strength of girders are based upon their actual application and working. Thus the present publication, which abounds in practical investigations into girder-work in all its bearings, will be welcomed as one of the most valuable contributions yet made to this important branch of engineering.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Dec. 10.—Dr. Lee, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. A. Storey Farrer, W. P. Poole, Esq., and T. Slater, Esq., were elected Fellows.—'Letter from Mr. Maclear to the Astronomer Royal.'—'Mean R.A. and N.P.D. of the Stars compared with D'Arrest's Comet, 1857, 1858, and Apparent Places for the Day of Observation,' by T. Maclear, Esq.—'Results of Observations of Small Planets, made with the Transit Circle, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, during the month of November 1858, communicated by the Astronomer Royal.'—'Physical Observations of Jupiter,' by Sir W. Keith Murray.—'Physical Observations of Jupiter,' by W. Lassell, Esq.—

'Note on the Variable Star numbered 83 in the Greenwich Catalogue of 1,576 Stars for 1850, whose Variability was discovered by Mr. Hind,' by the Astronomer Royal.—'Observations of Comet V., 1858 (Donati's), taken with the Equatorial of the Liverpool Observatory,' by J. Hartnup, Esq.—'On the Advantages to be derived from the Use of Silver Mirrors for Reflecting Telescopes, and on a Novel Method of Mounting such Instruments,' by Dr. Steinheil.—'Catalogue of 817 Stars selected from the B.A. Catalogue (being such as were supposed to have large proper motions), deduced from Observations made at the Honourable E.I. Company's Observatory at Madras, in the years 1853-7,' by Capt. W. S. Jacob, Director of the Madras Observatory.—'Proper Motions of the Stars of the Greenwich Catalogue of 1,576 Stars for 1850 not included in the Greenwich Twelve-Year Catalogue, deduced by Comparison with the Results of Bradley's Observations as given in the *Fundamenta Astronomiæ*,' by the Rev. R. Main, M.A.—'Occultation of Stars by the Moon,' observed by Capt. Noble.—'Physical Observations of Comet V., 1858,' by E. B. Powell, Esq.—'Observations of Comet V., 1858,' by R. L. J. Ellery, Esq.—'Sextant Observations of Donati's Comet taken on board Her Majesty's Ship Siren.'—'Errata in the Logarithms of Taylor, Shortrede, Babbage, Hülse and Filipowski.'—'Micrometrical Measures of 120 Double or Multiple Stars, taken at the Honourable E.I. Company's Observatory at Madras, in the years 1856-58,' by Capt. W. S. Jacob.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—Dec. 27.—R. Tucker, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—B. Henderson, Esq., was elected an Official Associate, and Messrs. R. H. Allen, W. Booth, T. H. Fleming, W. M. Makeham, J. S. Muir, W. C. Mullins, G. C. Silk, W. G. Wilks, and W. S. Thomson, Associates.—Mr. Hodge read a paper 'On the Rates of Interest for the Use of Money in Ancient and Modern Times. Part III.'

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MEX. Geographical, 8½.—'Notes on the Zambesi Expedition,' from the Journal of Mr. Baines, communicated by Dr. Livingstone.—'Account of the Lake Tejo, or Tauleh, in Honduras, Central America,' by Mr. Squier (U.S.).—'Journal of a Voyage in Mexico,' by Mr. Sevier.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 8.

TECH. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion upon Mr. Scott's paper 'On a Breakwater at the Port of Exmouth.'—Syracusan, 7½.—'On the Triple Mummy-Case of Aroeris, an Egyptian Priest,' by Messrs. Sharpe and Bonomi and Dr. Camps.

ZOOLOGICAL, 8.—'On the Girdle,' by Prof. Owen.—'On the Habits of the Mooruk,' by Mr. Bennett.

WED. British Archaeological Association, 8½.—'On Ancient Biscuit,' by Mr. Cumins.

GRAPHIC, 8.

TECHNICAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, 8.

PHIOLOGICAL, 8.

ROYAL, 8½.—'On the Stratifications and Electrical Discharges, as observed in Torricellian and other Vacua,' with Experiments, by Mr. Gessiol.—'On the Embryology of *Comatula rosacea* (Linck).—'Second Note on Ozone,' by Dr. Andrews.

FRI. Astronomical, 8.

FINE ARTS

Original Unpublished Papers illustrative of the Life of Sir Peter Paul Rubens, as an Artist and a Diplomatist. Preserved in H.M. State Paper Office. With an Appendix of Documents respecting the Arundelian Collection, &c. Collected and Edited by W. Noel Sainsbury. (Bradbury & Evans.)

THE threescore years and odd (1577-1640) which elapsed between the birth and the death of Rubens, were years of serious transition as regarded alike religion and polity, science and the arts. What Peter Paul effected in his own peculiar department of painting has been so often told that little novelty of information was to be expected from any explorer among documents connected with the painter and his patrons. What Rubens accomplished or why he was employed as a diplomatist, has been rather suggested than detailed. Comparing him in this last respect with ambassadors, envoys, and diplomatists who are not registered on the noble roll of artists, he shines with peculiar brilliancy. For instance, in the last century, most of the

foreign ministers in England were traders and smugglers, as well as representatives of royalty; and they made a very pretty thing of their double occupation. In the present century we have seen a special envoy abroad openly exercising the trade of a picture-seller, to the amazement and scorn of civilized nations. When Rubens—in Italy, Spain, or England—was the delegate of his political sovereign for the time being, he did not, on assuming the diplomatic character, lay down his profession as artist,—he sold pictures, indeed, as less illustrious ambassadors have done, but his own hand had executed that for which kings gave him in return purses of ducats, gold chains, diamonds, and chivalric titles. The son of the old lawyer of Antwerp and Cologne was, in fact, an artist and not a tradesman, and so he in nowise derogated from his dignity as ambassador.

In the days of that great master no *quidnunc* looked scandalized or interrogatively impertinent at the fact of sovereignty being represented and its interests defended by a professional artist. The audacious father of the painter had dared to lift his eyes to Ann of Saxony, the second wife of the Prince of Orange. In another way his better-regulated son Peter felt ambitious of consorting with the great; and he rather glorified his noble company than received honour from the companionship. After his time the occupants of royal thrones and ducal chairs employed less noble instruments on political missions. Such was the Chevalier d'Eon, who first appeared at the Court of the Czarina Elizabeth as a woman, and subsequently as that woman's brother—and on both occasions he was the agent of Louis the Fifteenth. Such, too, though a more reputable man than the Chevalier, was the Moravian bookseller, Hutton, whom George the Third employed on missions to Dr. Franklin, in Paris. But these, after all, were secret agents, and had no particular character to support. It was otherwise with Rubens. He had to sustain the double dignity of artist and envoy—and it suffered nothing at his hands. The painter seems to us always to have had precedence in his mind over the representative of sovereignty,—and the artist rather than the ambassador walked by right of precedence into crowded throne-rooms. In establishing this precedence, he claimed for painting what a much less worthy man, Piron, did for poesy—raising his art above mere considerations of rank. One day, when Piron was about to enter the saloon of a Marquis, his patron, another visitor also about to enter, made way for him: "Bah!" said the Marquis to the noble visitor, "don't be so ceremonious, my dear Count, he is only a poet." At this speech, Piron raised his head with dignity, and spiritedly said, as he stepped first into the room—"Since our respective titles are declared, I take my rank!"

So, when, after knighting Rubens, Charles the First conferred the same dignity on Gerbier, the Duke of Buckingham's master of the horse, the artist felt that the king had not made them equals, and the artist, like the French poet, "took his rank." He took, indeed, what the wisest among nobles had previously conceded to him out of homage and affection:—and Carleton, the British ambassador at the Hague, writing to the painter when he was only known as painter, addresses him as "Most Illustrious Sir," giving him, by such title, rank with the best in Flanders. And yet the Rubens race was but of humble origin! But Peter Paul knew how to fling over it the most gorgeous blazon of nobility,—and he did it chiefly with three colours—red, white, and yellow. You may see them all any day, as some eccentric

critic has remarked, in every well-to-do butcher's shop. But common as this seems to make his materials, they were the implements of a mighty magic which still enthral the world, and gives to the magician his well-earned immortality.

For whatever there is of novelty yet to be told concerning such a man, his world of admirers will be grateful. Mr. Sainsbury has been at great pains to collect between three and four hundred pages of materials, and these are more or less interesting, although not many of them may be important,—and not all of them are new or printed for the first time. Probably, could there be found a person who, knowing nothing previously of Rubens, were to make his estimate of the character of the artist from the papers in this volume alone, he would come to a very just conclusion, for they show him to be a man of industry, good sense, temperance, cheerfulness, and far-sightedness; sharp, calm, and successful at driving a bargain; telling the truth, though not always the whole truth; and as conscious of his dignity before man as an artist, as he was of his dependence, as man, on the love, grace and mercy of God.

The following etchings of character will show the quality of the volume as well as of the painter to illustrate whom it has been compiled:

"Toby Matthew to Sir D. Carleton.

"Brussels, Sept. 29, 1616.
Oct. 9."

"May it please your L^y: * * I was lately at Antwerpe to take leave of my Lady of Pembroke, who departed thence towards England on the third of this month. Mr. Gage and I dealt wth Rubens, for the peece of huntinge accordinge to your L^ys Commission savinge that betwene my receavinge of your L^y former letter, w^{ch} was at Lovaine, and my goinge to Antwerp, I had not the chaine of diamondes in my hand, for I had left it here in Brussels, so as Rubens sawe it not. But that importeth not much, for the very lowest price, to w^{ch} w^{ch} much adoe Mr. Gage could drawe him, was fowerscore poundes sterlinge; w^{ch} he said not expressly he would take, but I thincke he will. Wee tell him of a chaine, and described it the best we could; but those thinges worke not upon him, and he will not meddle with it, but so farre forth as by the estimation of goldsmithes and jewellers, it shall rise to his price. What it shall wante, he will expecte to be punctually made up in money; and I must tell your L^y I meete wth noebodye of any condition, who will geve much above fifty poundes for the chaine."

Again, Wolley writes to Carleton:—

"In the meane while I will tell yo^r Lo: that I found him no wayes willing to make any peece of his ume hand, or procure one of the hand of some other rare Master, w^{ch} should be juste of that bignes, wthout adding to the said Pictor a good somme of money."

It is amusing to find Rubens occasionally forced into acknowledging what he had not hitherto expressly denied, namely, that certain of his so-called pictures were not by him, but by his pupils, whose work he re-touched. This never seems to have affected the price of such pictures, which went before the world *perfected* as it were by the last touches of the master. Of Whitehall in that master's time, and his appearance there, here are some pleasant touches:—

"Sec. Lord Dorchester to Sir F. Cottington.
Jan. 10, 1629-30.

"My very good L^d: * * Don Carlos De Colonna had his publike audience jointly wth the K. & Q. at y^e Banqueting house on Wednesday last the 6th of this pnt, being Twelfth day, & separately afterwards y^e same day in both their private wthdrawing Chambers, all wth as much splendor, hono & good order as ever I sawe any; & one thing I believe he will confesse, y^e he never in his lyfe found such pretty porters in a publike sale,

for y^e number of Ladyes was so great, they being divided from y^e Lordes & standing downe in fyle on y^e Q's side from y^e State to y^e lower end of y^e banquetting house where y^e Amb^r entered, y^e they reached to y^e very dore, & yet were there many fallings out for spoyleing one anothers ruffes by being so close ranked. * * [DORCHESTER]."

The following extract is from a letter from Gerbier to Cottington. It is written in the third person, and the italics represent portions that were originally in cipher:—

"I think that the last letter I sent under cover of the Lord Treasurer had been opened, because, the day after I gave it to him, the King came and asked me, secretly, if *Carlisle* had told me that the King intended making Rubens a Knight. I know that no living soul knew of this, and that the King would not have spoken to me about it, if the Lord Treasurer had not caused my letter to be opened. All this proceeds from distrust, for which there is no cause. As to what concerns Rubens, the King had promised it him secretly, and when he took leave he did not do it, although I believe he will even now, because the King has reserved a ring which he wishes to give him with his own hands. I am very glad that Rubens knew nothing of the resolution that the King had taken, because it would have been a disgrace if he had not done it, to have changed his mind, and the cause might have been attributed to him, who, having cognisance, chose rather to prevent than facilitate it. The King has taken from Gerbier a cordon of diamonds and a ring to give to Rubens. God knows when Gerbier will be paid; as also for the charges of ten months' entertainment for Rubens. It is poor reward to be put to charges, and still be excluded from confidence."

Buckingham's master of the horse was an ignoble soul, who wailingly called himself Rubens's "inkeeper." The host should have been proud of his guest, but he was always dreading that the guest's patron would never pay the bill. His anxiety was groundless, as is shown in the following annotation by Mr. Sainsbury:—

"Gerbier's fears as to when he should be paid for the cordon of diamonds and ring, which, four days afterwards, King Charles I. presented to Rubens, as also 'for the charges for nine months entertainment for Rubens,' appear to have been groundless. Three days after writing the above letter to Sir Francis Cottington, was issued 'A Warrant for a privie Seale of £500, unto Mr. Balthasar Gerbiere for a diamond ring and a hatband, by him sold to his Ma^{tie} to be presented unto Signor Piere Paulo Rubens, Secretary and Councillor to the King of Spaine. Feb. 20, 1629-30.' And 'The charges and entertainment of Sig. Piere Paulo Rubens, Secretary and Councillor of State to the King of Spaine, by his Ma^{ties} expresse command, defrayed at Balthasar Gerbiere, Esq., his Ma^{ties} servants house, with Mr. Brant, the sayd Sig^r Rubens brother-in-law, and their men from the 7 of December last to the 22 of Feb^r 1629-30, amounting to £128 : 2 : 11, were allowed the 29 of Feb^r 1629-30. Montgomery."

Another annotation by the editor is not less interesting:—

"There is a curious document in the State Paper Office, most probably sent by Gerbier to his government, upon which lines *only* appear to have been drawn, in the first instance, with the words [in Italian] 'the height and breadth of the frame,' but Gerbier has also written [in French] in some chemical fluid, to prevent it being read, 'The Great Painter Rubens of Antwerp has come here to treat with the Deputies of the States General,' &c. This is certainly an evidence of the great secrecy with which these negotiations were carried on."

The two following notes are characteristic:

"Sir B. Gerbier to Sir Peter Paul Rubens.

"Brussels, March, ²/₁₃, 1630-40.

"Sir: I have received letters from the Sieur Ed. Norgate, who says, having told his Majesty that he had seen, at your house, a Landscape represent-

ing the environs of Madrid in Spain, and as he says the Escorial also appearing in the distance, the King my master wishes to have the said picture. For this reason I am obliged to write to you, to ascertain whether you are pleased to part with it; That being the case, to ask if you will undertake to finish it and to fill the fore ground with passers by, and people in the costume of the country, and that his Majesty may have the said picture as soon as possible."

The answer:—

"Sir Peter Paul Rubens to Sir B. Gerbier.

"Antwerp, March ⁵/₁₅, 1630-40.

"Sir: It is true that Mons. Norgate, being at my house, saw this piece of St. Laurens in Escorial, without expressing any astonishment at the circumstance, otherwise than very slightly, and it did not then appear to me necessary to undeceive him, as I might have displeased him. But, seeing myself pressed to speak the truth and not to deceive his Majesty of Great Britain, to whom I am under so many obligations, I confess that the said picture is not by my hand, but entirely painted by one of the most common painters (called Verhulst) of this city, after my design made upon the spot. So that it is not worthy to appear among the marvels of the cabinet of his Majesty, who can always dispose absolutely of all that I have in the world, together with my person, as his very humble servant. I entreat you to keep me in his good favour and in yours, and to honour me with your commands, on any occasion that I can be of service to you, being with all my heart, Sir, Your very humble Servant,

"PETER PAUL RUBENS."

The picture was purchased, and Rubens forwarded it with this letter:—

"Sir Peter Paul Rubens to Sir B. Gerbier.

"[Antwerp, April, 1640.]

"Sir: Here is the Picture of St. Laurens in Escorial, finished according to the capacity of the Master, under my direction, however. Please God the extravagance of the Subject may give some recreation to his Majesty. The Mountain is called the Sierra de St. Juan in Malagon, it is very high and steep, and very difficult to ascend and descend, so that the clouds beneath us were very low, the sky above remaining very clear and serene. There is, at the summit, a great wooden cross, which is easily discerned from Madrid, and there is on one side a little church dedicated to St. John, which could not be represented in the Picture, for it was behind our backs, where a Hermit lives who is here seen with his *borico* [mule]. I need scarcely say that below is the Superb Building of St. Laurens in Escorial, with the Village and its avenues of Trees, with the Frisneda and its two ponds, and the road towards Madrid, which appears above, near the horizon. The Mountain, covered with snow, is called La Sierra Tocada, because it has, almost always as it were, a veil round about its summit. There is a tower and a house on one side, though I do not remember their name particularly, but I know the King went there at times when hunting. The Mountain quite to the left is La Sierra y puerto de butrago. Which is all I can say on the subject.—Remaining ever, Sir, Your very humble servant,

"PETER PAUL RUBENS."

"I forgot to say, that at the summit, we met with plenty of *forse vinayson*, as is represented in the Picture. [Gerbier has added—He means deare w^{ch} is called venson when putt in crust]."

With these extracts we hand over the volume to that portion of the public most likely to be interested therein. It is a volume, however, which should find favour with the public at large, for its hero belongs to us all. As a diplomatist he laid the foundations of peace, and as an artist he built up a glory which shall never die.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—A rumour runs through the newspapers that the Vernon and Turner pictures are to be placed in the old riding-school at Carlton Ride. Those who know the "black hole"

will see that this report is absurd on its own face. The building, according to Mr. Braidwood's opinion, is unsafe. The pictures could not be seen in it. A very large sum would be required to prepare it, even for the temporary lodging of pictures. We have, in fact, every reason to believe that the rumour in question springs from a mistake. Marlborough House must be vacated during the year, and the pictures must be placed somewhere, until the House of Commons shall have determined where they must be finally and fittingly lodged. We have ourselves never doubted that the best policy would be to send them to the locality in which the Sheepshanks Collection are already lodged by unalterable conditions of bequest. We trust to see them there,—at least, for a time.

A private view of the Photographic Exhibition in Suffolk Street was held yesterday. The public will be admitted to-day. The collection is large and good—both in composition, portrait, architecture and landscape. The chief attraction is a series of photographic transcripts from the Cartoons, by Messrs. Caldesi & Montecchi—alongside which are shown sections of the same, marvellously done by Mr. T. Thompson. See, for example, No. 250, 'Boys at the Altar.' Among the portraits is a group of heads, with the title 'Recollections of Our Club.' Mr. Fenton's landscapes are splendid,—as are also Mr. Bedford's. A frame containing four landscapes by Mr. Roslyn, is eminently attractive. Next week we shall have more to say about the Exhibition.

The Committee of the Hampstead Conversazione have prepared their programme for the year. Their first meeting will be held—at the Assembly Rooms as before—on Wednesday the 19th inst. The other meetings are arranged for Feb. 16, March 16, and May 4.

The managers of the Artists and Amateurs' Conversazione, meeting in Willis's Rooms, have organized *Soirées* for Thursday, Feb. 3, March 3, April 7, and May 5.

Mr. Gilbert Scott and Mr. Digby Wyatt have been appointed joint architects for the new India House.

By a slip of the pen we last week spoke of Sir J. V. Scarlett's portrait in a way to lead those unacquainted with the gallant General to suppose he had gone from among us. We have reason to know that Sir James is particularly lively and robust.

We have received a large wood engraving, finely and cleanly executed, of Leonardo da Vinci's great picture, 'The Last Supper,' which seems a most commendable attempt to introduce into our mechanics' and labourers' houses a higher kind of religious Art than red and blue Josephs and Jacobs. The drawing by Mr. David Scott is carefully done, almost perhaps too suddenly dark and timid at the shadow of the eyes and mouths, which destroys the suave, mellow breadth which distinguishes the fading glory of Milan. The detail is carefully worked out: the upset salt, the table-cloth tied in knots at the corner, the full money-bag clasped tightly and greedily in Judas's hand, the figured walls, as well as every turn and wrinkle of the drapery. As usual, the unapproachable head of our Saviour is not quite caught, and the mean, miserly, knavish face of Judas is a little overdone, and approaches the verge of the pantomime region of caricature. We can well understand, however, from it the stories told of the researches in the low quarters of Milan that Leonardo made to find a model bad enough for the face of the betrayer of his Great Master. Some of the other faces are, however, at least in this copy, not prepossessing; and it would not be easy to discover their special virtues in the hooked noses (probably Jewish models all), clenched mouths, and scowling brows. The face of John is almost too womanly, considering that for him are reserved the hermit life on the desert island, and the sublime visions of the later days. We feel sure that cheap, good, and large reproductions of Protestant subjects from the old masters would repay any spirited publisher. Poor people cannot and perhaps never will be able to buy oil-paintings, however cheap. They have little time for any Art but that which appeals to the grand primary feelings of human nature,—and of these religion is the foremost.

The architect who repaired the Church at St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, on which we made some observations when reviewing 'Murray's Handbook,' sends us the following note:—

"16, Augusta Terrace, Ramsgate, Jan. 3.

"An article appeared in your review of the 20th of November last, to which my attention has only just now been directed, in which the following remarks occur:—'Hard is the trial on a man's devotion who attends at St. Lawrence (Thanet), that fine ancient church which is less a disgrace to those who allowed it to fall into decay than to the barbarians who have affected to repair it. When the eye roves over this building the heart knoweth no charity for the savages who have defaced it, and who scorned the example given them by Silver Penny, at Mongeham.'—As the architect concerned in the recent repairs of St. Lawrence Church, I beg to say in reply, that the architecture remains in precisely the same condition as I found it, the repairs being limited to the reconstruction of two piers so dilapidated as to threaten the destruction of the tower and greater part of the edifice—unless is included a mass of pewing constructed in the old periwig school of the Second George, and presenting every aspect of ugliness and deformity, besides being in the last stage of decay. For this we have substituted pewing, that not only supplies great additional accommodation for the rapidly increasing population of the district, but secures better ventilation, better light, better distribution of sound, and many other advantages. If parishioners insist upon placing pewing in these ancient edifices, (for which I need scarcely remind you they were never designed), I know of none less obtrusive and less deforming than that with which St. Lawrence Church is at present furnished. No man is more jealous than myself of any interference with the exquisite works bequeathed to us by our forefathers of the mediæval time, and no architect living would desire to touch them with more delicate and reverent hand; and, therefore, to quote in part your own words, 'hard is the trial on a man's devotion' to his art, when he finds the leading Art journal of the country not only failing to recognize his labours to preserve intact those monuments of ancient ecclesiastical art—still left to us, but to find himself the subject of an attack which is as intemperate as it is unjust. I am, &c. W. E. SMITH."

—To what do these protests and explanations amount, beyond the fact that Mr. Smith thinks better of his own skill in restoration than those who are necessarily less partial judges?

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, January 14, Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL. Vocalists: Madame Ruschendorf, Miss Dolly, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. H. Barnby, and Signor Belletti.—Tickets, 2s. 6s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, 6, Exeter Hall.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD begs to announce that previous to her departure on a provincial tour, she will give a MATINEE MUSICAL OF CLASSICAL MUSIC, at the St. James's Hall, on SATURDAY NEXT, January 15, to commence at Half-past Two o'clock, supported by Signor Pinti, Herr Louis Rees, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Lazarus. The Pianoforte will be in the centre of the Hall.—Seats, 10s. 6d. and 7s.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Unreserved, 2s. 6d. May be obtained at Miss Goddard's residence, 47, Welbeck Street; at the Hall, 38, Piccadilly; Keith, Prowse & Co.'s, Chappell; Hammond's, and Cramer & Co.'s, Regent Street; Oliviers, Old Bond Street; Leader & Cook's, and Chappell's, New Bond Street; where a Plan of the Room may be seen.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 10, Monday, Jan. 17, Monday, Jan. 24. Vocalists: Madame Viardot Garcia, Miss Poole, Miss Stabbach, Mlle. Behrens, Mlle. de Villars, Miss Lascelles, Miss Meesent, Miss Ramsford, Miss Eyles, Miss Laffer, and Madame Lancia; Signors Lucchi and Dragone, Mr. Santley, Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. Sims Reeves, the Swedish Singers. Harmonium, Herr Engel; Concertina, Signor Regondi; Pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats (Balcony), 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; may be obtained at the Hall, 38, Piccadilly; Keith, Prowse & Co.'s, 45, Chappell; Cramer & Co.'s, 201, Regent Street; Chappell & Co.'s, 50, New Bond Street.

Mr. SIMS REEVES and MISS GODDARD at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, in conjunction with the SWEDISH SINGERS, &c., MONDAY, Jan. 10.—Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats (Balcony), 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; may be obtained at the Hall, 38, Piccadilly; Keith, Prowse & Co.'s, 45, Chappell; Cramer & Co.'s, 201, Regent Street; Chappell & Co.'s, 50, New Bond Street.

LYCEUM.—A play in three acts, written in French by M. Émile de La Roche, but translated for the English stage, and entitled 'Marion de Lorme,' was produced on Monday. There is a play so called

by M. Victor Hugo, and a drama actually on the subject of the present plot as lately performed in Paris; but there is also another by P. A. Munch, of Christiania, which now lies before us, to which the Lyceum dramatist might have been indebted, and which is entitled 'Salomon de Caus,' and is called a lyric drama. This last drama is one of much poetic merit, and treats the theme with great earnestness and spirit.

As little is known of this theme, we may profitably bestow a few words upon it. Salomon de Caus was a celebrated engineer and architect in the seventeenth century, and was born in Normandy at the close of the sixteenth. In early youth he gave indications of great talent in mechanics and hydraulic architecture. He then came to England, and was drawing-master to the Prince of Wales. Subsequently he lived in Germany, under the patronage of the Prince of Pfalz. In an evil hour he returned to France. Here he published a work, entitled 'Les Raisons des Forces mouvantes, avec Diverses Machines, et plusieurs Dessins des Grottes et Fontaines,' Respecting the author of this work Marion de Lorme relates, in her 'Memoirs,' that passing a lunatic asylum in Paris, her attention was aroused by the appearance of one of its wretched inmates, who, from a grated window, stood haranguing the deriding crowd outside on the power of motion by steam. This man was one Sieur de Caus, whose supposed madness was connected with this so-called hallucination. In that asylum the poor victim is alleged to have expired, a philosophical martyr, in the year 1630.

The author of the piece produced at this theatre refers us to certain historical gossips, as his authority for assuming that Marion de Lorme was secretly married to the unfortunate Marquis de Cinquars, and quotes a letter of hers, in which she gives an account of having visited Bicêtre, in company with the Marquis of Worcester (author of the 'Century of Inventions'), and of that nobleman being much struck with the statements of Salomon de Caus. These also were noticed by the Marquis in his book of 'Mechanical and Scientific Marvels.' So far M. de La Roche justifies his subject by authority, but he makes no reference to Munch's lyric drama, which we may further state is in five acts.

The opening of both dramas is similar; in that of the northern poet, the scene opens, as in the Lyceum drama, with a room in De Caus's house, connected with his laboratory; and a certain Dr. Rignarol, a physician, who plots with Catharine, the engineer's wife, who thinks her husband mad, and is impatient of poverty, to accomplish his confinement at Bicêtre. But De Caus has applied to Richelieu touching his invention, and the Cardinal accordingly orders both the mechanician and the physician into his presence. M. de La Roche, in like manner, introduces a Doctor Estignac (Mr. H. Vandenhoff) into the studio of De Caus, in the disguise of his clerk, which he has assumed for the purpose of seducing his wife, who is here named Bertha (Miss Portman); and this doctor, also, is in the confidence of Richelieu, before whom he is brought into conflict with De Caus. But here the resemblance ends. From this point, the northern dramatist proceeds to an ideal, and indeed powerful and poetic development of his interesting argument; while the Lyceum playwright passes off into a series of melo-dramatic situations, which are certainly telling, but of less dramatic value than the psychological interpretations supplied by the genius of Munch. By the latter, too, the poor incarcerated devotee of science is made to die a martyr in the cell of Bicêtre; whereas M. de La Roche saves his hero through Marion de Lorme, at whose solicitation the Marquis of Worcester takes him to England.

The character of Marion de Lorme was supported by Madame Celeste, who has transferred her services from the Adelphi to this theatre, and who performed the part with vigour and success. The part of Salomon de Caus was one completely in Mr. Emery's line, and he did the utmost justice to its requirements. The devotion and the enthusiasm of the discoverer were prominently displayed, and in the scenes with his wife he rose to real passion. Cardinal Richelieu occupies but a small portion of the action, but he

was very respectably played by Mr. Falconer. The villainous Doctor Estignac was represented with decided force by Mr. H. Vandenhoff. The performance was received with considerable applause, and the success would have been better merited had the dialogue been charged with more poetry or eloquence; as the case stands, M. de La Roche's translator has not done him exact justice, grammatical errors being of frequent recurrence. These small inelegancies deteriorate much from the pleasure to be received from a dramatic entertainment.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Another series of *Popular Concerts*, as they are called, began at the *St. James's Hall*, on Monday evening. At this meeting a new English *soprano*, who sings as Madame Lancia, made her *début*.—The next *Oratorio* at *St. Martin's Hall* is to be the 'Creation.' Surely the present is the year for attempting the revival of some of Handel's more rarely presented works—among his oratorios, 'Jephtha' or 'Saul,' in both of which there is some of his finest music—among his secular writings, 'Semele,' or 'The Choice of Hercules.'

The first concert of the *New Musical Society* is to take place shortly; at which will be performed the *May-Cantata*, by Messrs. Macfarren and Oxenford, with Madame Katharine Hayes as the *May-Queen*.

We understand that Herr Joachim has completed a new *Concerto* for the violin; which, therefore, we may expect to hear during the coming season, when, we believe, it is his intention to revisit England.

"The late calamity at the Victoria Theatre," writes a frequenter of public places, "and the yearly increasing audiences at certain entertainments, warrant every concert and play-goer in pressing, with all possible and legal strength, on the proprietors of buildings to which thousands resort. How long will the philanthropic persons, in whose hands (as a commercial speculation) is Exeter Hall, refuse to listen to representation after representation made to them on the perilous insufficiency of the inlets and outlets to that building? There is a stage of indifference at which callousness to remonstrance becomes criminal."

While the topic is Exeter Hall, we ought, possibly, to repair an omission in the obituary of 1858, by recording what, we fancy, has at length become a positive fact:—the decease of the *London Sacred Harmonic Society*. Life had virtually left it years ago.—The next oratorio to be performed by the *Sacred Harmonic Society* will be 'St. Paul,'—in which Signor Belletti will sing the principal part.

The manager of the *Italian Opera House*, at Paris, appears to have "a curious felicity" of getting into hot water, which distinguishes him, even among opera-managers. His trials are many—about equal in number to his tenors. The last has been a strife with Signor Galvani, whose doubtful success as *Lindoro* in 'L'Italiana' was duly reported. On the argument of the doubt, M. Calzado attempted to break the engagement,—pleading, as pretext, the incompetency of the singer. Signor Galvani has accordingly brought him into court,—rejoicing that M. Calzado had ample means of ascertaining the extent of his powers before the engagement was made, and denying that the failure had been as decisive as was alleged. The Court gave verdict for the singer in the shape of a month's salary.—When will there be something of care and of conscience in the making of engagements?—When will it be understood, as the interest of every one, competent or incompetent, that there should be more strictness beforehand—more honour *after*—than is at present the rule?—We hear from eye-witnesses at Paris, that Madame Grisi has been ill received at the Italian Opera this winter. Why should she court discourteous usage?—Why, now, inevitably having her good and her bad nights, should she present herself to a public so merciless and seamed with intrigue as that of the French capital? If retirement be hard, ignominious transportation is, surely, harder—to bear.—The Italian Opera, betwixt its law-suits, its lack of leading singers, and its discouraging absence of novelty, can hardly be in a flourishing state. But the contradictions in things theatrical are endless,—since, at this very time of all times, do we read that M. Calzado is

to build, or have built for him, a magnificent new theatre. It will hardly make his old singers young, or transform his nullities into realities,—still less endow the world's store of music with another masterpiece or two.

There seems to have been some mistake in late news from the Italian opera-houses, which we gave on the authority of correspondents: since it is now said in foreign journals that Miss Balfe is about to appear, not at Naples, but at the Theatre Victor-Emmanuel at Turin; and not as *Lucia*, but as *Catherine* in M. Meyerbeer's 'L'Etoile du Nord.'

Madame Persiani, who is understood to have withdrawn from public life (we see not why, as an occasional concert-singer—remembering as we do the charm and perfection of some of her performances last summer), is said to intend establishing herself in Paris, there to train pupils. If our "cousins German" comprehended their own wants, such consummate vocalists as she ought to be retained—if even at *Pigot-diamond* price—at their great music schools, as professors—since one noble voice after the other comes from their country early and irremediably destroyed for want of proper vocal education.

The inextinguishable 'Don Juan' of Mozart, has taken a new lease of life in Germany. Every musician who has heard that noble opera in its birth-place, has, for years on years, been "crumpled" (to borrow a characteristic verb of Richter's) by the unpleasant mixture of spoken dialogue with intricate, and serious, and solid musical construction.—To ourselves, a German performance of 'Don Juan' has always, for this reason, smacked of the *Opéra Comique* of Paris, with one difference: that the singing has been worse, and the action more telegraphic by regulation. But the other day, we observe, 'Don Juan' was given at Vienna (for the first time), with the recitatives written for the Italians, arranged with German words,—so that now—favour, antagonism, nationality set aside—for the first time, is Mozart's great opera set before Germany as a great opera—not a *demi-semi-Faudeville*—should be. In the story of reputations in Art,—

How begot, how nourished,—

how established,—this is a fact worth setting down with exactness as to time, place and (as Mrs. Jarley hath it) "the golden-eyed needle of the period."

Some weeks since, mention was made of the monster Choral Festival projected to take place in Paris this spring, at which seven thousand voices are to be combined, and hopes expressed that befitting music would be found for such a mass of vocalists to sing. A paragraph in the *Gazette Musicale* of this week comically warrants the caution expressed in the hope. It appears that the gentlemen of a lately-established singing society at Caen have been distinguishing themselves by a performance of what no English reader will ever guess—literally, the challenge *septuor* in 'Les Huguenots,' with four voices to a part! It is added, on the same authority, that the seven thousand to be convened in the Elysian Fields are to repeat the marvel. False taste cannot go further than in meditating such a distortion and impossibility as this. The *septuor* is nothing without orchestra,—nothing without stage-business,—nothing without some tremendously exceptional tenor voice to lead the *coda*, "*Et bonne épe*," which voice (and this must not be *alto* or *falsetto*) is required to produce a large tone on *B* natural *altissimo*. This *B* cannot be had from the plurality of tenors,—even that fresh singer, Signor Giuglini, *shirked* it last year by that marvellous transposition at the close of the movement, which was signalized in the *Athenæum*. If a thousand such *B*'s can be found among the *Orphéons*, why are French theatres perishing for want of tenors? But reason on such a matter of unreason is nothing more nor less than fooling "to the top of their bent" those who meditate it. That our neighbours—sharp and critical as they please to be—are in some musical affairs inconsistent, ignorant, and irreverent to a point which far passes England—is sad, but true. Who has written so sublimely and with

such intimate knowledge of Gluck as M. Berlioz? Yet he, as conductor, has absolutely sanctioned the perversion of the duet betwixt *Hidraot* and *Armide*, from Gluck's fairy opera, into a lean two-part chorus, by allowing a mass of unisonal voices to sing the dramatic parts written for a pair!—The other day, on distributing the medals for the compositions sent in competition for the prizes announced by "the Association of Choral Societies in Paris," one of the gold medals fell to the lot of M. Émile Paul, whom for awhile there seemed a difficulty in finding,—the case being one akin to the authorship of 'Jane Eyre,' to wit, a lady in masquerade. M. Paul proves to be Mdle. Nicolo, grand-daughter of the well-known opera composer.

Not many days have elapsed since Ristori was prohibited from entering Naples. An order was sent to the Neapolitan minister at Florence, about the 21st or 22nd of last month, not to sign her passport. Neapolitans were desperate; for Ristori is worshipped not merely as a great tragedian, but as an embodiment of the national feeling. In the early part of last week, however, His Majesty is said to have rescinded his order, and Ristori may, therefore, be expected in Naples in a few days. Our informants doubt, however, whether this yielding of His Majesty is anything more than apparent; and fully expect, if she does appear, such restrictions will be imposed on her as will accomplish the same object as if the prohibition had been persevered in.

Paffalardo, who has been on various occasions noticed in the pages of the *Athenæum*, is now writing an opera for San Carlo,—the subject being taken from the early history of Great Britain. As yet, however, he does not speak openly of it, or, at least, of its performance, as it is under the eye of the Censor.

Foreign journals announce the death of Mdle. Katinka Heinefetter. She was the youngest and last survivor of the four sisters of her name—all remarkable for the beauty of their voices—and began her career some fifteen years ago, at the *Grand Opéra* at Paris, with high promise, her appearance being prepossessing and distinguished. There is no one living, we believe, to be pained—there may be those advancing who will be warned by our recording that her career was destroyed by the recklessness of her life.

MISCELLANEA

Retail Book Trade.—As a bookseller, I venture, with some diffidence, to offer one or two remarks upon the subject started by Mr. Globes. Assume that country bookselling does not pay, I suppose it will not be denied that people somehow or other acquire the books they want. Is there any other conclusion than that those establishments which find themselves without custom are superfluous? It may be very well for a member of "an intellectual and a most respectable calling" to suggest propping up the sick members of the trade, but a man of business would not dream of it. For, from the peculiar nature of the article traded in, its consumption, as I believe is generally conceded, cannot be forced; and, therefore, Mr. Globes would have the successful booksellers present their rivals with a slice of their business, or subscribe to keep them going. Also, so far as one can discover, Mr. Globes points at uniformity of price, to be enforced by a combination of booksellers and publishers. Is not the answer to this the simple one?—that a man must do as he likes with his own, and that it stands to reason he will not sell at a loss. Country booksellers are, no doubt, a highly picturesque institution. It is very pretty to think of depôts of literature—the outposts of knowledge—piqueted all over the country. But what if literature finds its way into every nook and corner of the land, over the heads (as it were) of these useful functionaries? Other institutions, equally unimpeachable from an æsthetic point of view, have had to go "down amongst the dead men."

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ANTHONY PECK, M.A. Secretary.

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Wine, cash, and delivered free within five miles.

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Pint Sample of either Twelve Guinea or Six Guinea Cash or Reference. Delivered free to any London Railway Terminus.

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UNSPICED GENEVA of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the Still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 18s.; or in one-dozen cases, 20s. each, bottles and cases included. Price-currents (free) by post.—HENRY BRETT & CO. Old Funnal's Distillery, Holborn.

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DENMAN, INTRODUCER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c., 30s. per dozen, Bottles included.

A Pint Sample of each for 34 stamps.

WINE IN CASE forwarded free to any railway-station in England.

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"THE WINE OF SOUTH AFRICA.—We have visited Mr. DENMAN's stores, selected in all eleven samples of wine, and have subjected them to careful analysis. Our examination has extended to an estimation of the bouquet and flavour, their acidity and sweetness, the amount of wine stone, the strength in alcohol, and particularly to their purity. We have to state that these wines, though brandy has been extracted from them, are yet, on the average, nearly as strong; that they are pure, wholesome, and perfectly free from adulteration; indeed, considering the low price at which they are sold, their quality is remarkable."

EXCELLENCE BRANDY, Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.

Terms, Cash. Country orders must contain a remittance. Cross check in payment. Price-lists, with Dr. Hassall's Analysis, forwarded on application.

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HAND-MADE DRAWING-PAPER, manufactured of pure Linen Rags, free from all chemical bleach, of moderate and uniform grain that will permit of the paper being cut up for comparative small drawings, and of any size and quantity, adapted for taking Colour; firm, strong, and tough. Manufactured especially for Messrs. Winsor & Newton at the celebrated "Turkey Mill." The initials of the Firm are in the Water-mark, and at the corner of each sheet is stamped their trade mark (Griffin). Price per Sheet (8 1/2 inches by 10 inches), 7d.

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DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES.

A large variety of New and good Patterns. Best quality, superior taste, and low prices. Also, every description of Cut Glass, equally advantageous.

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Established nearly a Century.

STRACHAN & Co., Dealers in Fine Tea, 26, CORNHILL, opposite the Royal Exchange.

War with China is ended. The Treaty of Tien-Tsin is signed, and open communication with the Chinese Tea-grower is a fact beyond recall. This is welcome news for the Tea consumer, as the difficulty of procuring better grades of Tea has been increased by the years past, owing to the competition among the Retail Dealers, in making cheapness—not goodness—their standard, thereby encouraging the importation of low quality. Hence, out of an annual consumption of 70,000,000 lb., not a "Tenth" part thereof can be honestly called good; therefore, it must be obvious to all consumers that it is difficult, if not almost impossible, to procure really "fine" Tea.

It is a fallacy to suppose low-priced Tea the cheapest, as it is deficient both in strength and flavour, and does not possess the qualities of "Fine" Tea, which, moreover, as the duty and charges are the same on all descriptions, it is evident that the common kinds are relatively the dearest.

STRACHAN & Co., who have had thirty years' experience in the wholesale trade, have seen the want of a Retail Establishment where the Public could depend upon always obtaining a really "Fine" Tea, and have therefore opened Premises as above the City of London, for the purpose of selling the finest possible remunerative profit.

It is their intention to sell "TEA ONLY," making quality their standard, and whilst the prices will be within reach of all classes, and to this end they will devote their great experience and ample capital in purchasing only the best growths, either in China or England, as the state of the Markets may justify.

STRACHAN & Co. consider themselves to be really two qualities of Tea, viz. one for the Drawing-room, guaranteed to consist only of the finest and choicest pickings; the other a really strong, useful description, suitable for ordinary domestic purposes; and as they pledge themselves "never to vary their qualities," their prices will necessarily ascend or descend with the import market rates.

PRESENT PRICES ARE:—

BLACK.—The finest, or "Drawing-room" Tea, 4s. 3d.

Strong, useful ditto, for Domestic purposes, 3s. 3d.

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71b. and upwards sent free of carriage within 60 miles of London, and a reduction of 2d. per lb. made on original packages of 40 and 80 lb., which may be had direct from the Dock Warehouses, and cleared, if required, by the buyer's own agents. 1 lb. the smallest quantity sold.

The finest Souchong, Flowery and Orange Pekoes, Oolong, and Assam kept.

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Prize Medals awarded—London, New York, and Paris.

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AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.

DURABILITY OF GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries have been made as to the Durability of Gutta Percha Tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in giving the following letter:—From SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart. VENTNOR, Isle of Wight.—Second Testimonial.—"March 10th, 1852.—In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing I have used, I can state, with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many builders, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first supply was sent several years ago. I have no doubt it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here."—N.B. From this testimonial it will be seen that the GUTTA PERCHA OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT has no effect on Gutta Percha Tubing.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES, 18, WHARF-Road, CITY-Road, LONDON.

REFRESHING BALM for the HAIR.—Every one values and admires a beautiful head of hair; yet there are hundreds who desire to make their hair look well, keep it from turning grey and falling out, but are ignorant of the means to be used. LORDBRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA to them is a priceless treasure—it is the only certain remedy. Established upwards of 50 years, it has withstood every opposition, and its efficacy is now proved by the demand for it. In producing whiskers or moustaches, aiding weak thin hair to become strong, it has no equal. Price 3d. 6d. and 11s. only.—Sold by all the principal Retail Druggists, and at LORDBRIDGE'S, 13, Wellington-street North (seven doors from the Strand), W.C.

PURE FRENCH COLZA OIL, 4s. 6d. per Gallon.—Messrs. LEMAIRE & CO., of Paris; sole Depot in England the London Soap and Candle Company, 76, New Bond-street, W.; guarantee their COLZA OIL, of the finest and purest quality, to burn in every kind of Lamp now in use, and to give out more light than any other name. For the convenience of Country Families, it is in Casks of about Thirty Gallons, or in sealed Tins from Ten to Twelve Gallons. Moderate Lamps, Glasses, Cottons, Knapers, &c., at Paris prices.

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MODERATOR LAMPS.—Works—strong, simple, and well-finished. Patent—original, efficient, and in taste. Prices—very reasonable. Oil—half the quality.—**THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 29, Ludgate-hill, E.C.**
Established nearly a Century.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the Consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, London Bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK OF ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the world, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

	Fiddle	Double	King's	Lily
	Thru	Thru	Thru	Thru
12 Table Forks, best quality	£ 12 0	£ 14 0	£ 16 0	£ 18 0
12 Table Spoons do.	1 10 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 5 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons do.	1 10 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 10 0
9 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Forks do.	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
1 Butter Knife do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 19 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 16 0	0 18 0

Complete Service.....£10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 1 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.
One Set of 4 Corner Dinner Plates, 12 in. 3s. 6d.; One Set of 4 Dinner Covers, 12 in. 20 in. 18 in. and 20 in. 14 in. 18 in.; Crust Frame, 4 Glass, 24 in.; Full-size Tea and Coffee Service, 12 in. A costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of twelve stamps.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
12 Dinner full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles.....	£ 2 4 0	3 0 0	4 12 0
12 Dinner full-size Cheese Dishes.....	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
1 Pair of regular Meat Carvers.....	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
1 Pair extra-sized Meat Carvers.....	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
1 Pair Forks Carvers.....	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
1 Steel for Sharpening.....	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service.....£4 10 6 6 18 6 9 16 6

Messrs. MAPPIN'S TABLE KNIVES still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 & 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

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Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, and IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY as cannot be described elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or for the excellence of the materials, and the workmanship and two sets of bars, 32 1/2 in. to 33 1/2 in.; Bronzed Fenders, with standards, 74 to 82 1/2 in.; Steel Fenders, 32 1/2 in. to 33 1/2 in.; Ditto, with rich ornamental ornaments, from 12 1/2 in. to 14 in. The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with fire-bricks.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Beds, Baths, and Lamps. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from.....	12s. 6d. to £20 0s. each.
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Lamps (Moderators), Baths and Lamps, from.....	7s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate.)	
Pure Colza Oil.....	4s. 3d. per gallon.

CUTLERY WARRANTED.—The most varied Assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 34-inch Ivory-handled Table Knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; Desserts to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per doz. extra; Carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 50s. to 75s. 6d. per doz.; extra fine, 10s. 6d.; if with silver ferrules, 40s. to 50s.; white bone Table Knives, 6s. per dozen; Desserts, 3s. 3d. per doz. extra; Carvers, 3s. 6d.; black wood-handled Table Knives and Forks, 6s. per doz.; 34 in. Steels, from 1s. each. The largest Stock in existence of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the New Plated Fish Carvers.

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METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO'S New Pattern and Penetrating Tooth Brushes, Penetrating Bleached Hair Brushes, Improved Fish and Cloth Brushes, and Genuine Smyrna Sponges; and every description of Brush, made and Perfumery for the Toilet, Goods, Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Table Cloths, Bedsteads and Trunks, Ware, Furniture, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the 16 large Show Rooms at 39, Oxford-street, N° 1, 1A, 2, & 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, & 6, Perry's-place, London.—Established 1826.

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